

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Far Eastern News.....	137
Leading Articles:—	
Hongkong-Manila Entente Cordiale	138
Britain's so-called Opium War	138
Scientists on Earthquakes	139
The House of Lords	139
Japan and China	140
Random Reflections	141
Hongkong News.....	141
Correspondence:—	
China and Macao	141
Fires in Macao	141
Sanitary Board	142
The Geisha	143
Proposed University for Hongkong.....	143
Canton News	144
Chinese in Canada	144
Hongkong Jockey Club Annual Race Meeting.....	145
The Taxicab in China	150
Company Reports:—	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	150
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.....	150
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	151
Company Meeting:—	
Loan Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	151
Filipino Students for American College	152
Shoeblack's Success	152
"Eyre" Diocesan Refuge	152
The Tennis doubles at Manila	152
Far Eastern Telegrams	152
The Making of a Cigar	153
International opium Commission	153
Official Report on Swatow	153
Commercial	153
Shipping	156

MARRIAGE.

At Wortley Parish Church, Yorkshire, on the 11th January, by the Rev. E. Wilcox, GEORGE HUNTER, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Hongkong, to MAUDE AMELIA HALLAS, of Leeds.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of the 22nd ultimo and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 13th January, and for despatch overland on the 20th January arrived per s.s. *Delta*, on the 18th inst.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

There are rumours in Peking that Chen Pi has left the country by steamer.

The French cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux*, flagship of Vice Admiral Perrin, was at Manila last week.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. kindly inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Shanghai, that Langkats have declared a first interim dividend of Tls. 12½, for account 1909.

Rear Admiral Harris of the U.S. Philippine Squadron relinquished the office of Commandant of the stations of Cavite and Olongapo on the 11th instant. Rear Admiral Nazro took over the command.

The *Korea Daily News*, Mr. E. T. Bethell's paper, which suspended publication about the time of the various actions in which Mr. Bethell was involved, has again made its appearance at Seoul.

In consequence of the recent gun trials and tests, a Tientsin contemporary says, the Krupp works anticipate a very large contract with the Chinese Government, for the supply of field batteries and other ordnance.

In order to extend the circulation of the Chinese dollars and bank notes the Board of Finance proposes that the Government Railways and Customs should accept this currency only in payment of their accounts.

Prince Ching, it is reported, has refused the appointment of Comptroller of the Ministry of Marine, which the Government wished to confer on him on its formation. His reason is lack of knowledge of naval affairs.

The question of financial reform is being constantly insisted upon by the Board of Finance in Peking and steps are being taken to secure the attendance at Peking of delegates from every province to discuss the matter.

Russia has recently paid over a sum of 500,000 roubles for distribution among the inhabitants of Kirin as compensation for damage sustained during the war. The money was entrusted to a Chinese merchant at Harbin for distribution.

The Chinese Telegraph Company has hitherto been paying its employees a bonus out of the profits at the end of the year, but the Board of Posts and Communications has now obtained the Imperial sanction to stop this practice. The Throne has also assented to the dismissal of all officials in the possession of sinecures, and the increase of the salaries of those having onerous duties.

Grand Secretaries Chang Chih-tung and Yung Ching of the Ministry of Education, are considering the advisability of deputing an official of the Ministry, from among the Deputy Vice-Presidents and Counsellors, to proceed to Chinese colonies in foreign lands to strengthen the bonds of relationship of the Chinese residents with their mother country, and to establish Chinese schools among them, so that they may learn their mother tongue and thus preserve their attachment to the land of the ancestors.

The Spanish colony in Manila is organizing a carnival of its own to be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, says *El Mercantil*. The principal attraction will be on Sunday the 21st and the Luneta, Bagumbayan and the Malecon will be converted into a scene of wild gaiety, with decorated automobiles and carriages from which confetti and serpentines will be hurled in vast quantities, that promises to outdo anything yet experienced in Manila. A masked carnival ball will be given on the night of the 20th at the Santa Mesa club rooms.

In view of the re-organization of the Chinese Navy, foreign merchants, says a contemporary, have simply inundated the President of the Board of War with tenders for the construction of dock-yards etc. but H.E. Tieh Liang has given them no encouragement.

Since the Prince Regent has taken up his duties, says *Chinese Public Opinion*, memorials containing proposals and impeachments are being constantly forwarded by the officials. It is said that most of these are forwarded through the Post Office, but that the members of that department are afraid to hand them in. This has come to the knowledge of the Regent and he has accordingly ordered that despatches of all kinds sent to him are to be handed over direct. A special letter box which is opened daily has been placed at the door of his residence.

The *Japan Gazette* states:—News has been received in Japan that the Hongkong garrison is proposing a tour of the Far East with a team including cricketers, golfers and tennis players. Their itinerary includes Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Weihai-wei. If their visit here should coincide with the visit of the Fleet, fine sport may be expected, as Yokohama, versus the United Services would provide splendid matches in all three sports. No definite arrangements have yet been made, but there is no doubt every effort will be made to carry it out.

A Japanese named Jasujiro Yejima, has set out on a journey round the world. His journey is to extend over a period of ten years, during which time he will visit Thibet, India, Arabia, Africa, St. Helens, South America, Canada, the United States, Behring Straits, Siberia and other countries. Landing at Shanghai, he will proceed to Peking and thence into the interior of Asia. The Japanese papers state that the man, who has started out without money, and intends to "work his way," was formerly a sergeant in the Imperial Army and took part in the siege of Port Arthur during the late war. He is 27 years of age.

The Emperor of Korea recently paid a visit to the residence of His Excellency the Resident-General. This unusual and splendid expression of the Imperial confidence and favour, says the *Seoul Press* (a Japanese newspaper printed in English), comes as a fitting climax to the intimate and cordial relations which the Imperial journeys have served to cement between His Majesty and Prince Ito. While it is not an unknown thing for a Sovereign in other lands to honour the mansion of some distinguished personage with his presence, the step taken so happily and voluntarily by the Korean Emperor is another signal indication that a new and better day has dawned in this land.

A rather serious accident happened on the football field at Shanghai last week while the match between the Recreation Club and the Customs was on. Shortly after the game started one of the Customs players named Waite came into violent collision with Mr. R. J. S. Brandt of the Recreation Club and had the misfortune to break one of his legs. The injured man, who was playing his first match of the season, having only come out of hospital a month ago, was removed to the Golf Club and was attended by Dr. McLeod who on examination found that both bones of the leg had been fractured. The limb was put in temporary splints and the injured player was then removed for further treatment. Mr. Brandt was also slightly lamed.

HONGKONG-MANILA ENTENTE.

(Daily Press, February 15th.)

The establishment of closer relations between Hongkong and Manila was the avowed object which the promoters of the recent Carnival had in view when they invited representatives of the Hongkong newspapers to visit their shores. Whether the local Pressmen will be able to influence colonial opinion in the desired direction may perhaps be questioned, but there can be no doubt that they have returned with agreeable impressions, which in themselves may have weight in helping to create a better understanding between the Americans in Manila and the British here and prove helpful in arriving at estimates of each other which will not only be accurate but generous. It is quite true that Americans in the Orient have many bad impressions to eradicate. They may have been themselves responsible for these, or they may have suffered from ungenerous criticism, or possibly both; but the fact remains that too often they have not been held in the high esteem to which as a nation they are entitled. Like the British when they first went stalking over the continent without regard to the prejudices or susceptibilities of the peoples among whom they sojourned, they too have achieved a reputation which leaves much to be desired. Their independence in thought and action, their original way of looking at things, and their disregard of tradition made them more or less inexplicable to a people whose lives were still moulded by the past, and this may perhaps explain to some extent the sentiments entertained by many folks towards our American cousins. It goes without saying that a nation is not to be judged by its units, yet, unfortunately, that represents what has taken place in many quarters in the East, with the result that Americans have been pained to find that the fair name of their country has been somewhat tarnished. The tourist and the pioneer are not always desirable types of men, and America has suffered as much as, perhaps more than, other nations through the disrepute of those who left its shores to see the world. All honour to the honest, earnest, hardworking thrifty pioneer who makes the road which others tread, but as a companion he occasionally has a shiftless creature who acquires the distinction of being termed a pioneer without accomplishing any real useful work, but instead alienating the sympathies of those among whom he comes. It is he who causes the mischief, it is he who brings discredit upon his country, and it is he who is responsible for that feeling, the more difficult to overcome because not always expressed, which restrains people from giving Americans that cordial greeting which in ordinary circumstances they might expect. The American community in the Philippines had doubtless realised the misrepresentations under which they suffered in the Orient, and it was perhaps with a view to dispel the cloud of calumny that they invited representative people from Hongkong to see them at their best. Most peoples are seen at their best at home. Manila is now the home of many Americans, who, according to newspaper accounts, are as hospitable, as loveable, and as delightful people as could be found anywhere in the world. The visitors are returning with better impressions of Americans and of Manila. Misunderstandings have been removed, prejudices have been cleared away, and the way to more cordial relations has been indicated. A more distinct *rapprochement* between the two cities and the two trading interests seems not improbable. Reciprocal benefits would follow,

prosperity would come in the wake of this mutual interest, and the greater good of the greatest number would certainly result to bless the union founded not only upon ties of personal friendship but upon common commercial and trading interests.

BRITAIN'S SO-CALLED OPIUM WAR.

(Daily Press, 16th February.)

The general public is hearing or reading a great deal these days about the so-called Opium War with China in 1840. Every mail brings us either from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade (London) or from the International Reform Bureau of Washington literature in which prominence is given to the historic episode of 1840 at Canton. In an article published in the Anti-Opium Society's organ it is stated that: "In the East, the abuse (of Opium) dates back several centuries. In India, the Opium habit amongst native troops contributed to the British victories of the eighteenth century. In China, Opium smoking was introduced from Formosa at the beginning of that century, and was met by prohibitive Edicts. It continued, however, to spread. In 1840, the measures taken by the Chinese Government for its suppression led to war with Great Britain? In 1858, after a second war, the Chinese consented to legalise the import of Opium; thenceforth, being unable to prevent the import, they allowed their laws against poppy cultivation to fall into desuetude. In consequence, the production of native Opium increased so rapidly that a report recently prepared in the British Legation at Peking estimated it at about six times the amount of the import." In the publications of the Washington Society we are told that in 1840, by warships and cannon England forced opium on China and preserved 'British trade interests,' and again in 1908-9 by diplomacy she is still forcing the opium on China so as "to avoid injury to British trade interests." A letter from the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to the British Minister at Peking is quoted in support of the latter statement.

The discussion of the historical aspect of the question is barred at the International Conference, if the Chairman's wishes are respected, but seeing the use that the Anti-Opium Societies are making of this aspect of the question, it is desirable at least to point out that the episodes of sixty or seventy years ago in which opium figured so prominently have aspects other than that which is represented in the Anti-Opium Societies' publications, and it is well that they should be borne in mind now. No one who has read the history of the times preceding the so-called "Opium War" of 1840 can honestly conclude that it was for the purpose of forcing the opium trade upon China. Nor will the student find that China then strongly objected to opium on moral grounds. To borrow the words of Dr. EITEL, the objection to the opium trade of all the principal Chinese statesmen of the time was "not that it fostered a vice gnawing at the vitals of the nation, but that it caused the balance of trade to turn against China and that it accordingly drained China of silver and impoverished the nation." On the other hand the British Government of the day by no means approved of the traffic, and Captain ELLIOT, the the Government's representative in China "personally abhorred the trade, root and branch," and he wrote to Lord PALMERSTON that he had steadily discountenanced it by all lawful means in his power and at the total sacrifice of his private

comfort in the society in which he had lived for years. "But he also stated with perfect truth," says Dr. EITEL, "and in this Chinese history supports him, when he wrote to Lord PALMERSTON (February 2, 1837) that the opium trade commenced and subsisted only by reason of the hearty concurrence of the chief authorities of the southern provinces of China, and indeed also of the Court at Peking; that no portion of the foreign trade to China more regularly paid its entrance dues than this opium traffic; and that the least attempt to evade the fees of the mandarins was almost certain of detection and punishment." What prevented Captain ELLIOT from taking official proceedings against the opium trade, which he personally loathed, was the consideration which had prevented the Parliamentary Committee of 1832 disavowing it altogether. The opium trade had by its financial operations, become so intertwined with the legitimate trade that separate dealing with it was impossible. The import of opium into China, as it gradually expanded, gave an enormous impetus to the export of tea and silk from China to the European markets, and the whole trade had imperceptibly become a necessity both for China and for Europe; for China because the craving for opium was so wide-spread among the Chinese people that the demand for it defied the severest criminal enactment; for Europe because the sale of opium which had by this time come to form three-fifths of the whole British imports into China, provided a very large portion of the funds required for operations in Chinese produce destined for European markets." But the great question at issue in the war was the supremacy of China over England. It was not "to force opium on China" that the war of 1840 was fought, but to assert the dignity of the British Crown and to seek relief from the intolerable oppression of the foreign resident a letter to the Viceroy expressed his regret that peace between the two countries (meaning, of course, China and England) was placed in imminent jeopardy by unexplained and alarming proceedings of the Chinese Authorities that had happened, the Viceroy in a supercilious reply said he could not understand what ELLIOT meant by 'the two countries'; that, of course, he could not possibly mean to compare England with China which would be 'absolutely preposterous because all regions under heaven were in humble submission to the Government of China, while the heaven-like goodness of the Emperor overshadowed all; and that the English nation and the Americans had, by their trade at Canton, of all those nations in subjection, enjoyed the largest measure of favour. Therefore, argued the sarcastic Viceroy, "I presume it must be England and America that are conjointly named 'the two countries' but the meaning of the language is greatly wanting in perspicuity." No impartial reader of the history of those times can honestly come to the conclusion that it was for the purpose of "forcing opium on China" that England went to war in 1839-40. She went to war to uphold the dignity of the British Crown, to protect it from insult, and to relieve the foreign residents from the intolerable oppression to which foreigners were subjected by the native authorities and which had been growing more and more obnoxious as the influx of independent residents increased after the cessation of the East India Company's monopoly.

Bishop BRENT when, on his appointment as Chairman of the Shanghai Conference, he cautioned the Commissioners against raising the historical aspect of the question possibly

recognised that it was capable of a very different interpretation to that commonly given to it. The only question of importance now is as to whether the Chinese Government is in a better position to enforce its decrees on the subject than it was sixty years ago. It is of interest to note that China is now insisting on the physical ruin of the people through the use of opium, and nothing is said about the impoverishment of the nation through the drain of silver. Yet the balance of trade has been against China for many years, and there are not wanting those who suspect that the anti-opium movement is inspired even to-day in China more by this consideration than by any other. Whatever be the motive, the intention of the Chinese Government will be fulfilled if it has the power to enforce its decrees insisting on the suppression of the native cultivation of the poppy. And unless human nature in China is very different from what we believe it to be, the Government of China may, long before the present century is out, rue the day when it embarked on the present enterprise.

SCIENTISTS ON EARTHQUAKES.

(Daily Press, February 17th.)

There is a constant tendency amongst a class who may be called "semi-detached scientists" to drive each new scientific discovery far beyond its legitimate limits, and make it serve as a swivel gun to bear on each and every object in sight. One of the favourite subjects of late has, of course, been radium; and radiography in the opinion of the faddists was to solve every problem in physiography regarding which the scientific man held his judgment in suspense, but which his semi-detached confrere was ever ready to settle at a moment's notice by calling in the assistance of the latest half-discovered phenomenon to radiography or the magnetic field. A still more fascinating subject with the semi-detached scientist has been that of earthquakes, and on the occurrence of an earthshaking of more than ordinary virulence we are sure to be treated to a more than usual crop of the absurdities of the semi-detached. It goes then without saying that the recent earthquake in Sicily and Calabria has been no exception to the rule, and a gentleman who ought from his position to know better has been launching one of the latest of these fads in the suggestion that earthquakes are the results of spots on the sun. The hero of this latest attempt as a theory has been Lieut. JOHN C. SOLEY, one of the U.S. Hydrographic staff. Lately one or two sun-spots of large size have appeared on the face of the sun, and on the principle *post hoc propter hoc* Lieut. SOLEY has been trying to lug them into the cause of science by representing them as the cause of the earthquake. Now we do know, thanks to long continued solar researches, a good deal about sun-spots; though the best informed astronomer is willing to allow that his knowledge is even so sadly deficient, and is eagerly searching for more. He can connect sunspots with many things on the face of the earth,—with magnetic storms, with variations of temperature and peculiar lighting effects; but even the most advanced have never sought to connect them with such an interference with the ordinary laws of gravity as would be implied in making them the primary causes of earthquake movements, which indicate the setting in movement of enormous masses of matter.

But we may go further safely, and state as a fact that we really do know a good deal about those movements of the figures of the earth which are connected more or less intimately with the phenomenon of

earthquakes. Scientific men, for instance, are pretty well convinced that old notions regarding the fluidity of the earth's interior must be given up. Direct measurement has shown that the average specific gravity of the globe is about five and a half times that of water, while the average for the materials constituting the crust is only about half. The explanation is afforded by the enormous pressure of the superincumbent crust which must reduce the interior below a distance of twenty or thirty miles to what is practically pulp, ready to flow in any direction in response to the least variation in superficial pressure. So a quarter of a century ago proved the late Lord KELVIN. But though Lord KELVIN showed this conclusively with reference to certain long period tides which are "wanted" to fill up certain gaps not shown on the tide-gauge, his words have been persistently misrepresented, even by scientific experts. What he said was, with reference to certain extremely small gravitational effects, that if the earth were a solid mass as rigid as steel, it would yield to these effects as if it were made of india-rubber. Leaving out the conclusion of the sentence Lord KELVIN's statement is usually interpreted as meaning that the interior of the earth is as rigid as steel, which, of course, is not what he intended to imply.

Now under existing circumstances it can be seen that were the interior liquid the necessary conditions for such equilibrium as the earth possesses could not be attained, and this is one of the principal reasons which have led all, or nearly all practical astronomers, who have to deal with problems of celestial mechanics, to hold the doctrine of a necessarily solid nucleus. Under the doctrine propounded by Lord KELVIN, there are conditions that may force the interior betimes to shift, and such shiftings, it is allowed on all sides, are capable of reacting on the brittle crust, and so becoming effective causes of surface movements, and so logically of earthquakes. The science of recording earth movements has of late been reduced to a degree of fineness which but a few years ago would have been considered impractical. Breaking waves, the effects of storms, the rise and fall of the tides, the passage of distant trains, all left their impression on the new instruments whose ultra-susceptibilities had in fact in many instances to be checked. Now all this went to show the truth of Lord KELVIN's statement that though the earth might be considered as rigid as steel, yet as he suggested, it did actually yield to the deforming influence of gravity. So far practically all scientific men are in unison.

Now the particular effect of gravity to which Lord KELVIN alluded was that known as Nutation. The moon, it is known by its differential action of gravity at the extremities of the Syzygial axis, causes the tides, and the adjustment is so fine that the variation caused by most of its irregularities of motion can be foreseen and calculated. The moon, though moving on the whole in a great circle, occasionally nods to one side or other, and this movement is known as the "nutation", and it was this that set Lord KELVIN thinking. The movement, it was clear, ought to affect the tides, but no tide gauges recorded it; and why? Lord KELVIN concluded that it was because the body of the earth itself gave way, so that the rise of the water was not needed to keep its figure in equilibrium. Here then is the first step in a scientific explanation of earth motions of deformation.

But there are other celestial movements that may have somewhat similar effects in predisposing to a change of figure; and so in

the long run may have something to say to earthquakes. The earth is much nearer, some three million miles or so, to the sun at the end of December than in June, that is to say it has to tumble the three million miles in six months. Surely there must be some tendency to change form, yet as in the case of the nutation, the tide gauges are practically silent. This has nothing to say to such abstruse questions as sun-spots, or electricity. Again Jupiter acts on the earth, and by slow degrees makes it shift its orbit. Directly we can probably never see the result on our tide gauges; but betimes the semi-annual fall of three million miles becomes extended to fifteen millions; will any astronomer be bold enough to say that there will be no perceptible difference in the strains? We are just now anxiously looking out for HALLEY's comet, which, astronomers tell us, is shortly to pay us a visit. We do not know much about him; true, but we do know that when he comes he will have a long tail. Is there not some connection between his long tail and the distance he is falling? If there be any it is at least a curious coincidence that the greater number of these heavy earthquakes appear to have a fancy for concentration about the period of perihelion. The seismologists deny it, but their methods consist in applying rules so long as to cover the crests of a long series of waves; it is as if we were to seek to measure Atlantic waves by rulers stretching half over the ocean. There is little abstruse in the suggestion that we have not to go beyond the every day effects of gravity to find a competent cause for earthquakes. Professedly we do not live in an age of miracles; why should our scientific dabblers be perpetually trying to find them in natural phenomena, instead of being content to look for the exciting causes in our ordinary surroundings? The scientific worker, perhaps unduly, distrusts inspiration; but there is a class whose practice is to hang on to the fringes of scientific knowledge with whom imagination is omnipotent. To this class is due the multiplicity of paradoxes which so far from advancing the cause of knowledge, are apt to actually clog the wheels of progress.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Daily Press, February 18th.)

Expectation that the anger of the present Government over the fate of the Education and Licensing Bills would lead to an announcement in the King's Speech of a Bill to amend the House of Lords is disappointed. There is no mention of the subject in His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday. The Government has been wise to defer their intention to deal with this question, for now that definite proposals for remodelling the Upper House have been placed before the Empire, more time is needed than has yet elapsed for the discussion of the proposals. The Report of the Committee on the subject of reform of the House of Lords is certainly one of the most practical and statesmanlike documents that has for a long time been put forward on a question of this description. With every temptation to enter into discussions based upon historical or legal knowledge, the Committee have sensibly taken up an entirely business-like position, and without raising any discussion, have gone straight to the practical subject that has to be dealt with, namely how the House of Lords, as at present existing, can be reformed, so as to enable it to fulfil the political duties which devolve upon it in accordance with the

requirements of the present day. At the outset the Committee declare that they do not consider it their duty to design a new and symmetrical Senate; and go on to say that their suggestions are founded on utility only, and they ask that they may be accepted on that ground alone. This is, no doubt, a thoroughly British way of dealing with the subject; and it may be hoped that the difficult problem which has to be solved will be satisfactorily disposed of in this practical manner. The English instinct has always been to use and improve existing institutions rather than to make radical changes, and if this plan often leads to results that are illogical, it has the great advantage of obtaining the end in view as far as it is possible under the circumstances existing at the given time to do so.

The general scope of the scheme recommended is to do away with the principle that hereditary rank shall be the sole qualification for the exercise of Parliamentary powers in the Upper House. A certain number of Peers will be elected as Parliamentary Lords, and to the number thus chosen, will be added persons specially qualified to sit in an Upper House; the effective result under the scheme proposed being that the House of Lords would consist of three peers of the blood royal, 200 representatives elected by hereditary peers, 130 hereditary peers, qualified by having held some high office, such as Cabinet Minister, Governor-General or Governor of Colony, an Ambassador, and the like; five Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, with a possible addition of Peers for Life to the number of 40; thus making a House consisting in all of about 400 members.

Regarded generally, the plan suggested is satisfactory as securing the representation of the most solid and permanent interests in the United Kingdom, and of obtaining the best talent and statesmanship in the Upper House. This is the end that has to be attained; and it is to be hoped that the wise action of the Committee in making this throughout their chief consideration will be followed when the subject comes to be finally dealt with. That a second Chamber is an essential for the satisfactory conduct of representative government is an axiom almost universally accepted. The idea of doing away with the body who have hitherto supplied this want on account of that body not being adapted to modern times which has been proposed by some extremists, would be giving what it is not as all likely public opinion in Great Britain would countenance, especially as the House has always been popular. If, therefore, the existing House of Lords can be preserved, but reformed in such a manner that it can perform the functions for which it is designed effectively, the end that is desired will be attained in the most effectual manner, and that too without going counter to the feelings which the more conservatively inclined naturally entertain towards an old and venerated institution.

In the direction in which those in the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain are more immediately concerned, namely the proper representation of Colonial statesmanship; talent and experience at home, the scheme which has been proposed gives every ground for congratulation. It is proposed that any Peer who has been Governor-General of Canada, or the Australian Commonwealth and other important places, and those who are or have been Governors of New Zealand, the Cape, Ceylon, Hongkong or the Straits Settlement shall be entitled to receive a writ to sit in the House of Lords. This goes largely in the direction of the reform so often indicated as necessary to the interests of the Em-

pire, namely that there should be means for the better representation of the Colonies in Parliament. Possibly, however, a modification might be made in the provision suggested, in favour of those who have served a certain number of years as Governors General or Governors, to the effect, either, that they should have the right to sit in the House of Lords, whether they were created Peers at the end of their career or not, or that such elevation to the peerage after a certain time of service should be a matter of course, as it is with the Speaker of the House of Commons. But it is at least satisfactory to observe that the Committee is alive to the necessity for better representation of Greater Britain at home, and the change that is about to be effected in the House of Lords might be made the opportunity, as the Committee evidently think desirable, of attaining this end to at least the extent of securing the advantage of ex-Governors and Governor-Generals from the Colonies, in the counsels of the Empire.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

(Daily Press, 19th February.)

It is not long since the principal ingredient in the Yellow Peril panic was the fear that Japan might attain such influence in China as to be able to lead the rapidly-growing energies of that country into the channels of her own ambitions, to the detriment of the Western world. The rush of Chinese students to Tokyo during and for a short time after the close of the war with Russia tended to strengthen this idea. Since then, however, events have occurred in rapid succession which tend to show how little ground there is for any fear of a Sino-Japanese coalition. The affair of the *Tatsu Maru* awoke an amount of indignation in China which to most people seemed disproportionate to the trifling nature and doubtful merits of the case. But those who had been following events more closely knew that the incident was only the last of a series of unpleasantnesses, small and great, ranging from pinpricks of annoyance up to great questions still unsettled, such as the respective limits of authority in Manchuria and the Chien-tao dispute. People who know both nations assert that they will never act together to any great extent. Their characters seem to be, not merely different but almost opposite; the good qualities of each are the qualities in which the other is deficient, so that in the opinion of many close observers closer intercourse is likely to lead chiefly to increased irritation and estrangement.

The Japanese possession of Formosa and open practical monopolization of Southern Manchuria and Korea are factors that will make for future dissension. The Chinese have hitherto been notorious for a lack of that national spirit with which the Japanese are so overplentifully supplied—the spirit which makes most Frenchmen feel the loss of Alsace-Lorraine as a personal loss, the spirit which moved Japan when Russia stripped her of the fruits of victory after her war with China and which nerved her during ten years of strenuous, but stealthy, preparation for the late great struggle. All this, however, is changing so rapidly in China that every year makes a perceptible difference, and no one can calculate what efforts China may be capable of, if, or when, she shall be moved, for the first time in her history, as one united nation. This is the great unknown quantity of the problem for ambitious Japanese expansionists.

The Japanese merchant in China is supposed to have great advantages over his

European rivals from the similarity of customs of the two nations and from his acquaintance with the written characters, that great barrier to freedom of intercourse with the rest of the world. The similarity of habits, however, is more superficial than real, the psychical differences being too great to allow of real similarity in anything, except the important circumstance that both greatly surpass Europeans in economy of living. Other conditions being equal, it is a law of Nature that the cheaper will survive; it is fortunate, therefore, that, up to the present, most of the other conditions are not equal. The Japanese, however, are rapidly raising their standard of living and the economic difference between Japan and the Western world is becoming less marked every year, and by so much are the Japanese becoming less formidable as competitors from the point of view of cheapness. They are even now inclined, in fact, to despise Chinese labourers or to fear their competition, whichever it may be, on account of their lower standard of living, in much the same way as Americans despise or fear Japanese.

One striking proof of the lack of sympathy between Chinese and Japanese is the fact that Chinese is so little studied in Japan. Considering the proximity of the nations, their immemorial historical relations, the importance of the Chinese trade to Japan and, above all, the almost identity of their scripts, it cannot fail to surprise a foreign observer in Japan that a Japanese who can speak Chinese is almost as great a rarity in Japan as an Englishman having the same accomplishment is in England. The Chinese language is not taught anywhere in the Empire except in one or two schools specially for that purpose, in the Universities and in three or four Higher Commercial Schools. In every Middle School, there are one or two individuals who are officially styled "Teachers of Chinese Classics" or of "Chinese and Japanese Literature"; but these persons—who are generally elderly men of pronounced anti-foreign feelings—are as innocent of the spoken language of China as is the babe unborn, and hardly one of them could, to save his life, pass the time of day with a citizen of the Middle Kingdom. Perhaps there has never been another case in which the literature and the language of a nation have been so totally dissociated. The quasi-identity of the character does nothing whatever to assist towards oral intercourse. In becoming Japanized, the Chinese words have undergone an amount of phonetic degradation perhaps never equalled elsewhere except in the break-up of classical Latin which produced the Romance languages. Feng-tien becomes Ho-ten; Liao-tung becomes Ro-jun; Kuenlun, Konron; the venerable holy teachers KUN-FOO-TZE and MEN-TZE, who could readily recognize themselves as CONFUCIUS and MENCIUS would never suspect who was intended by such words as KOSHU and MOSHI, LI-HUNG-CHANG masquerades as RI-KO-SHO, and so on without end. The Japanized form of Chinese has, in fact, been wittily and accurately described as "trying to talk Chinese with one's mouth shut."

It is unfortunate that the rising generation of Japanese are being confirmed in the habit of ignorant contempt of their great neighbour by teachers who ought to know better. Japanese schools are hotbeds of jingoistic Imperialism, to which there is no counterpoise, as the Government has almost a monopoly of education. All these things serve to explain how it has come to pass that the prophecies of the quidnuncs have not been fulfilled and are not likely to be.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

This week Hongkong, to adopt Philippine newspaper phraseology, capitulates to sport. The races will dominate everything. Business will only be a secondary consideration and in so far as it interferes with the "Sport of Kings" it will be regarded as an intolerable nuisance. And yet it is still said that as a nation we take our pleasures sadly. When, may I ask, will the truth leak out? When, like the parson in "The Private Secretary," shall we be discovered?

Manila did itself proud over the Carnival. Open handed hospitality made numbers of guests from the sisterhood of ports have different ideas of Americans and if they have not returned to their homes convinced that that city is the pearl of the Orient and that Americans are the finest people in the world it is not the fault of the Carnival Committee.

Some good stories are coming to hand from Manila. One relates the doings of a local gentleman who lost all his steadiness and dignity in the environment of American breeziness and good fellowship, and vied with the city men in their greatest revelries and frivolities. He even enjoyed the giddy pleasures of the human roulette wheel, but he must have suffered some sort of remorse when he went to the masked ball in the guise of a "holy friar."

It is reported too that one of the visitors on being asked if he had brought his wife with him replied "No, indeed; I am here to enjoy myself." Comment is needless.

They tell me that the men from Hongkong didn't do at all badly at the Carnival Ball. Some good costumes were worn, and one man who refused to condescend to the frivolity of the occasion, or who perhaps begrudged the few pesos for an outfit, had to stand the gauntlet of a few withering comments such as "Hullo, old chappie. Disguised as a gentleman, eh?" His answers are not reported.

Some military officers there are in Hongkong who occasionally forget themselves in civilian life. One of the breed, travelling to Manila, so far forgot himself at table one day as to throw a piece of bread at the well meaning boy who placed it on his plate. The incident reminds me of the discriminating Hongkong juvenile who, when walking with his father, saw an officer in mufti, and exclaimed "Father that's not a gentleman: that's an officer." No, I am quite sure my readers won't fail to make the application.

Wasn't it remarkable that a bluejacket should beat the landmen in the amateur horse riding contest at the Circus the other night? He even excelled an Australian bushranger in his equestrian exploits. Possibly the handy man's experiences in heavy seas enabled him to maintain a balance where others failed.

I am sure I will not be the only one expressing regret should it become necessary for Lady Lugard to leave the Colony again. She has had a struggle for life, and the joy at her convalescence is somewhat tempered by the knowledge that health reasons will necessitate her going from our midst again. We are sorry.

Well might the devout pray yesterday morning "lead us not into temptation." They had just concluded the early devotional exercises at the Cathedral when they were brought from spiritual heights with a rude shock to this mundane sphere by commercially minded Chinese youths meeting them on the church steps and offering race programmes for sale. The shock was too great for most people and no sales were effected.

One of the features of the pressmen's pleasant stay in Manila was the production of a "British Times." The management turned their journal over to the visitors who gave the Manila folks the mild sensation of reading plain unvarnished tales instead of the usual flamboyant headlines and picturesquely written stories. The people seemed to like the novelty, but once would be quite sufficient for them. Their palate has been so long tickled by highly seasoned stuff that they could not go back to the plain diet such as is offered by British newspapers. *The Manila*

Times enterprise is strictly American and I can scarcely imagine any Hongkong newspaper emulating their example. I shudder to think of the shock that would be given to our staid folks on getting their news served with American spice.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

The new Oriental Brewery Co. has started in competition with the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd, and advertises ice at one cent per lb.

At the Magistracy on the 15th inst. Mr. J. R. Wood committed the four natives for trial who were charged before him with committing armed robbery at Yaumati.

The weekly return of communicable diseases in the Colony shows for the week ended on the 13th inst. one case of plague (not fatal), a fatal case of diphtheria and a fatal case of enteric fever. All were Chinese.

Sympathy will be extended to Major-General Broadwood by his many friends in the Colony when it is learned that His Excellency has lost a brother in India, who died following an operation for appendicitis.

Inspector Langley proceeded against a native water policeman before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Feb. 17th for desertion. The charge was proved, and the defendant was fined \$100.

The date of the Hongkong Regatta has been fixed for Saturday March 20th. It will take place at Laichikok. Crews are in training for interport fours at the Canton Regatta which takes place on the 6th prox.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood a native was proceeded against for infringing the exclusive rights of the Postmaster General by bringing letters into the Colony without a permit. The charge was proved and the defendant was fined in the sum of \$50.

On Feb. 17th a fire occurred on the verandah of the second floor of No. 39, Des Voeux Road Central, above the offices of Messrs. Brutton and Hett. A quantity of baskets on the verandah ignited and the fire would no doubt have been a serious one but for the timely arrival of Mr. C. E. Warren. Mr. Warren was passing the place at the time, and when he saw the fire, lost no time in quelling the outbreak.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and their daughter, Lady Violet Brabazon, passed through on the German Mail *Prinzess Alice* on Feb. 13th. They are proceeding to Japan. The Earl is well known as the founder of the Empire Day movement, and during his brief stay in Hongkong his lordship lost no opportunity of making known the objects of the movement in the hope that it may be more generally encouraged here.

Some months ago a Chinese employed at the Disinfectant Station in Hongkong was robbed of a box of clothes. On Sunday he met and stopped to talk with a previous employee, and during the conversation this man pulled a handkerchief out of his pocket which the complainant recognised as his. He taxed the ex-employee with stealing it, together with the rest of his clothing. The defendant denied the theft and told the complainant he could search his house. Complainant went to the house, accompanied by a fukong, and found other articles belonging to him. The ex-employee was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy yesterday, was found guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A number of cleverly counterfeited bank notes have been circulated in the Colony of late and the police have been making strenuous efforts to apprehend the counterfeiter. Last week end one of these notes was handed by a woman to a money changer at Yaumati. He did not notice at the time that it was a forgery, but on discovering this fact later he reported the matter to the police. From inquiries instituted Inspector Dymond was able to trace the alleged counterfeiter to a brothel. When arrested the defendant refused to tender any information, but it was learned that he resided at 2, Och-rane Street. A search of these premises then was made, and a number of bogus \$10 bills found in a box. The case will come on for hearing before Mr. J. H. Kemp on Saturday.

Mr. Willard D. Straight, formerly American Consul-General at Mukden, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State, succeeding Mr. William Phillips, formerly secretary of the American Legation in Peking, who has in turn been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Huntington Wilson, who is succeeded by Mr. Phillips and who will be remembered as Secretary to the Legation and Embassy at Peking for nine years, has been appointed American Minister to Serbia and Roumania and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

Monday's Mail brought particulars of the death of Mr. Thomas Howard, announced a month ago in a special telegram to the *Daily Press*. Mr. Howard had been in bad health for some time, and his sight failed him entirely last year. He passed away on Sunday morning, the 10th January, at his residence, No. 7, Castle Terrace, Cowes, Isle of Wight. Mr. Howard, who was well known in this Colony in the sixties, first settled here as a partner in the firm of Howard and Moss, who established themselves at West Point, and when, many years later, the partnership was dissolved, he carried on the business under the style of Howard & Co. Mr. Howard was a director of the now defunct Punjom Mining Company, in which he was largely interested, retaining his holding to the last, as he had great faith in the existence of payable gold fields in Pahang, and would have prosecuted the search for a payable reef had he been supported by the shareholders. Mr. Howard retired finally from business in 1903, the condition of his health rendering a change imperative. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA AND MACAO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am in receipt of a despatch from His Excellency the Governor of Macao in reference to a paragraph reproduced in your issue of the 8th instant from a Peking contemporary relating to certain allegations which place the Government of the Portuguese Colony in an unfavourable light before your numerous readers.

I am to point out that the alleged occupation of Chinese territory by the Portuguese and the stated infraction of Treaty stipulations are assertions which have no foundation in truth. As to the statement that the Portuguese are insisting on the acceptance of their National Bank notes by the Chinese in the districts in the vicinity of Macao, under threat of punishment in the event of refusal, I am desired to bring to your notice that it is entirely false. It is self-evident that no foreign Government can compel the acceptance as legal tender, of its Bank notes by the subjects of another Government within the territory of the latter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOAO J. LEIRIA,

Consul for Portugal.

Hongkong 15th February, 1909.

[The paragraph to which allusion is made in this letter purported to be a summary of a despatch received by the Wai-wu-pu from the Viceroy of Canton.—ED.]

FIRES AT MACAO.

The inner harbour of Macao was never so well illuminated as it was on Thursday night. A very destructive fire broke out at Wanchai (Lappa) and many houses and matchsheds were destroyed. While the crowds were watching this fire the Monte Fort gave the alarm for another fire. This one occurred in the Bazaar. It originated in a shop occupied by Tung Cheong and before the flames were got under control ten shops were destroyed and others badly damaged. This is the second time that a fire has occurred on Tung Cheong's premises within a year.

H. M. the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to honour Korean officers, 152 in number, with various decorations for their services during the late war.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Feb. 15th at the Board Room. Mr. R. O. Hutcheson presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Vice President) Colonel Bedford, Hon. Mr. Irving, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, of Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) Dr. McFarlane (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. A. Gibson (Secretary.)

JOSS STICKS IN THE CEMETERY.

The Head of the Sanitary Department wrote the following minute with regard to the burning of joss sticks in the Colonial Cemetery during Japanese burials: "The burning of joss sticks is part of the ceremony in Japanese burials. At the Colonial Cemetery Japanese are buried in a part of the cemetery which is more or less separate from the rest. I do not see that the burning of joss sticks during the ceremony in that part of the cemetery can be reasonably objected to, and would recommend that the inspector be instructed that it is not necessary to take action to stop joss sticks during a Japanese burial."

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER minuted—I cannot agree with the proposal. The byelaws against same were fully discussed by the Board and approved by the Legislative Council.

Mr. HOOPER moved that the application be refused on the ground set out in his minute.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FERRETS AS RAT DESTROYERS.

A long letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health for Capetown in reply to a communication from the Board relative to the use of ferrets as agents for destroying rats. He pointed out that it was a common experience in Capetown to put a ferret down in a rat hole in one house and have it appear in another some distance away. The ferrets frequently came across nests of young rats or the carcasses of rats that had died from plague and gorged themselves so that they were unable to get back through the hole and while in this state were often lost or were set upon and killed by adult rats. Apart from this the ferrets proved to be exceedingly susceptible to plague and a very large percentage of the animals employed died from plague soon after they were used. In conclusion he remarked that in Capetown when an outbreak of plague occurred they depended to a large extent upon bird lime for catching rats and gave some notes regarding its use. The ordinary bird lime proved of very little use but the best Japanese bird lime gave excellent results.

FLOOR SPACES.

A minute was received from the Medical Officer of Health enquiring whether the new byelaws re floor surfaces of bakehouses, dairies and laundries are to be enforced in places already licensed or only in the cases of application for new licences.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—Enforce the byelaws.

Mr. HOOPER said he certainly thought they should enforce the byelaws. It was important having regard to bakehouses, dairies and laundries, that the Board should enforce the law. He really did not think there was any necessity for a resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I agree with Mr. Hooper that it should be an instruction to the Medical Officer of Health to apply the byelaw without exception to premises.

Colonel BEDFORD—Has the Medical Officer of Health any special reason for bringing forward the question?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Only that I discovered one or two relicensed bakehouses that have not strictly complied with the byelaws.

The PRESIDENT remarked that some of the floors were good, being tiled with Canton tiles.

Mr. HOOPER asked if it did not comply with the law if the floor was impervious. Supposing there was a floor of asphalt, it would not require to be made with cement?

The VICE-PRESIDENT said it was in the discretion of the Board to approve of the material.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said he would like to be clear on the matter. Canton tiles were certainly not impervious.

Mr. HOOPER said it seemed to be a matter in which the M.O.H. should exercise his discretion.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—It is

for the Board to say whether they approve of Canton tiles in good condition. Then we shall know where we are. Certainly I do not approve of them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I move that the M.O.H. be asked to submit a report on the matter.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

APPLICATION FOR EXHUMATION.

An application was received for exhumation and a permit for re-burial in the new Colonial Cemetery.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—This matter had better stand over until we know from the law officers who has the power to grant permits for exhumation. At any rate I am strongly against allowing our cemetery to be used for reinterment of bodies from Chinese cemeteries.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—Can bodies from cemeteries other than Chinese be reinterred in this cemetery?

Mr. HOOPER—Have we got the opinion of the Law Officer of the Crown?

The PRESIDENT—No opinion has yet come.

Mr. HOOPER—I think the application should stand over pending that.

Members agreed.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

The minute of the acting Head of the Sanitary Department with regard to the destruction of rats was as follows:—For the destruction of rats which may be considered the most important of the measures against plague, the following methods have been employed during the last six months:

1. (1). The Chinese have been encouraged to keep cats.

(2). Rat bins have been erected in Victoria and Kowloon in convenient places and the Chinese have been exhorted to do their utmost to destroy rats and put them in the bins.

(3). Traps have been issued to the Chinese through the Chinese dispensaries. Bird lime boards, traps and poisons are given out to Europeans on application.

(4). Poisoning on an extensive scale was carried out during the first week of January.

2. I attach a table of figures showing the monthly total of rats collected for the six months from August to January for the last six years. In August 1903 the system of giving rewards was abolished and a system of rat catchers was afterwards established. The figures show, I think, that the present system is successful in Victoria, but that it is not successful in Kowloon. The returns for the last six weeks have been small. There are 250 rat bins and not more than twenty rats are collected per day.

3. I attach a minute from the Medical Officer of Health and one from the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Kowloon, with regard to poison. Poisoning was carried out by the inspectors in shops on the ground floors, and by the various street committees acting under the dispensaries in family houses. Great assistance was given by the Chinese committee in explaining to the people the use of the poison and any difficulties which were experienced. Every precaution was taken to make the people be careful. As to its use there were one or two accidents reported. No serious results are known to have occurred. The actual number of rats collected does not show a very great increase but both the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health are convinced of its utility, and both recommend that a regular system of poisoning be resorted to. The reason for this is that though the Chinese have answered readily in the way of keeping cats they will not themselves continue to take active steps in the way of setting traps, and though the keeping of cats is an excellent measure, it is hardly in itself sufficient.

4. If the Board approves of a regular system of rat poisoning I would recommend the following procedure:

(a.) Every Friday the inspectors shall serve notices on all the houses which are going to be visited during general cleansing the following week. With him he shall take around poison and bait any shop where the owner is willing that this shall be done. When he comes round again for general cleansing in three or four days time, all the poison will be collected. In this

way a regular system of poisoning can be introduced which can be carefully watched and supervised. Experiments are being made to colour the poison green, a colour which means poison to the Chinese mind and which will, if successful, lessen the danger arising from its use.

(b) Kowloon. In Kowloon it will be possible, with hardly any interference with house cleansing or other work, to bait the ground floors of the whole area once a month. The baiting will take about four afternoons, and a further four afternoons will be devoted to taking up the poison. The system, of course, depends on the willingness of the Chinese to receive the poison, but I don't think they will raise objections. I do not consider it advisable to bait private houses, where supervision is not easy, and where difficulties are more likely to arise. But the Assistant Medical Officer of Health at Kowloon suggests that bird lime boards might be issued in private houses when notices are served for house cleansing, where people are willing to receive them, and taken up again at the general cleansing by the inspector. This procedure might be tried as an experiment in Kowloon where further steps against rats are seen to be necessary and where the people as a whole are more easily dealt with.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH minuted—A comparison of the rats caught in the first three weeks of the month with those for the first three weeks in December, shows that 1168 more rats were taken and examined for plague since the general distribution of poison in Victoria. I think it very advisable to continue the laying down of poison, especially before the plague season is upon us. I think, also, that it will suffice now to lay poison on ground floors only, as if we can keep down the number of sewer rats about shops, etc., we shall be weakening one link in the plague chain from the sewer rat to the house rat, and from the latter to man. I do not wish to have to cease the general cleansing for several days at a time to lay the poison, a thing which must be done if we agree to a general baiting of the city, say every month, but we might bait on a given day in each week all the houses which are to be cleansed in the following week. In this way we should bait about 1,000 shops every week. In addition, we might issue poison to the Dispensaries, so that all who wish to lay it down for themselves, say in family houses, could apply to the dispensaries for it.

The ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—I am having arrangements made as regards Samshui, Kowloonsai and Hokunkok, and will let you know suitable afternoons as early as possible. Some day early next week will suit. Speaking for Kowloon only, I see no necessity to give up the general cleansing in order to poison. The poisoning can be done in the afternoon, and we will be able to get over ground floors in about four days. I am entirely against combining poisoning with the general cleansing. Some people who object to the poisoning might quite easily object to the cleansing if it was associated with it. I can see no good enough reason to resign the satisfactory progress of the general cleansing of Kowloon for the sake of rat poisoning which can be done at other times. I should be inclined to let the rat poisoning cause comment, as there would be more care taken about it and less risk of poisoning. Besides, if you put a rat bait down on a wet floor as it would be after general cleaning, it swells up and becomes bad. I should think that more copper salt could be got to colour the poison green, but it would be quicker and more satisfactory to ask the Government analyst.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I think effect should be given to the minute of the Head of the Sanitary Department. Especial attention should be given to Kowloon side where the plague has already started this year.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—The reasonable suggestions contained in the minute of the Head of the Sanitary Department should be acted upon.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Chinese committees would work with the Board and help them.

Mr. HOOPER—There are three villages at Kowloon. Is Hokunkok one of the villages where plague was so rife last year that the Board closed the houses?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, that is the place.

Mr. HOOPER—Is it occupied now?

Dr. MACFARLANE—Only the ones closed by the Board are still closed.

Mr. HOOPER—I move that effect be given to the recommendations as set out in the President's minute.

The PRESIDENT—I second the motion.

The motion was carried.

SCAVENGING CONTRACTOR FINED.

A number of complaints were received against the scavenging contractor for the city, and he was brought before the Board.

In reply to questions from the PRESIDENT he said he had removed the rubbish as soon as he received the complaint. Sometimes his foks were lazy.

After hearing the complaints and the statement of the contractor the Board decided to impose a fine of \$25 in the present instance, and advised him to employ more men. They also warned him that if there were further complaints he would be more severely dealt with.

A PRIVATE BURIAL GROUND.

Application was made to the Board for permission to use a piece of land near Inland Lot No. 1415 as a private burial ground.

Mr. HOOPER moved that a small committee be appointed to report on the advisability of the Government alienating any more land than they have for private cemeteries. It would mean an extra expense to the Colony because although the land was private land, all to do with the sanitation of the burials devolved upon the Board whether it was an authorised cemetery or a private one. He contended that it was inadvisable unless good cause was shown—and when he said good cause he meant that the Government had provided cemeteries for nearly every class of religion, consequently he saw no reason why the Government should give any more land to be converted into cemeteries. He moved that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability not only in this case, but in any others which might come before them.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL seconded, and the committee appointed was composed of the President, the Vice-President, and Mr. Hooper.

"THE GEISHA."

The Portuguese Lilliputians scored another signal success at the Club Lusitano on Saturday night when "the Geisha" was played to a crowded house. The attendance included Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss Lyon and upwards of one hundred naval officers, as well as the officers of the Portuguese gunboat *Patria*. The play was brought up to date by the introduction of new songs and local jokes, and throughout the Lilliputians made most of their opportunities, and having lost the nervousness which affected them on the opening nights did really well. As a testimony of the appreciation of the large attendance, it is only necessary to mention that when the curtain dropped at the end of the piece the audience would not be satisfied until it had been hauled up five times, and even then there were those who wanted another glance at the youthful thespians. Admiral Lambton and Commodore Lyon testified their appreciation in a substantial manner, distributing sweets to the Lilliputians at the end of the performance.

The performance was repeated last night, when the people of Lilliput scored another success.

That the Chinese are anxious to make themselves and their opinions known to the outside world may be judged from the fact that a certain Chinese official named Vang Fong-hao, who is stationed in the province of Che-kiang and manages the foreign official business there, points out in a memorial to the Governor of the province that foreigners are generally ignorant of Chinese politics and affairs, and cannot read the vernacular newspapers, which alone can enlighten them. As a remedy, he advises that the Chinese Government should start newspapers in foreign languages at all the treaty ports. The foreigners who buy and read them will then understand the Chinese point of view and the trend of Chinese public opinion. This, he says, cannot fail to benefit China in the years to come.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG.

The Committee in charge of the proposed Hongkong university movement held a meeting at Government House on Feb. 15. His Excellency the Governor presided. The Committee, most of whom were present at the meeting, consist of the following gentlemen:—His Lordship the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Mr. H. N. Mody, The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, and Mr. C. Clementi. The Sub-Committee consists of a large number of the leading Chinese residents.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR said:—Gentlemen.—There is no need, I think, for me to address you in any detail in regard to the object which has brought us together to-day, for you have already seen the lengthy statement which I drew up; which, by the personal exertions of Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Chan Sui Pak has been translated into Chinese. That statement sets out the object we have in view in establishing a University in Hongkong, and it also explains the nature of the task we have before us if the scheme is to be a success. In a word, it is this: Mr. Mody offers to erect the buildings whatever they may cost, in accordance with the design submitted, provided we can raise an adequate endowment fund. Some of the leading members of the community have discussed the matter with me, and we came to the conclusion that an adequate endowment meant a sum of about a million dollars. Mr. Mody has consented to keep his offer open for six months, but if within that period we shall have succeeded in raising a very substantial part of the money required, I have no doubt he will consent to an extension of the time. It will, however, be necessary to show that we already have a very substantial part of it in hand and in sight before we ask for an extension of time. In the meantime I have asked the Secretary of State's sanction to devote the fine site near the junction of the Bonham and Pokfulam Road to the purpose; and I await his reply, and have no reason to think that it will be other than favourable.

I have appointed a committee of eleven under my own Presidency to deal with all questions regarding this scheme, and they are met together to-day for the first time—the Chinese community are represented on this Committee by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk. I have also on their suggestion appointed you, gentlemen, to be a Sub-Committee for the purpose of raising funds. It will be for you to elect your own Chairman, and to organise yourselves in such away as you may think fit with the object of dividing the work into special departments and appealing to different communities. You are at liberty to add to your numbers any other Chinese gentlemen you desire, first submitting their names to me through the Secretary of the Committee for my information and final approval. I propose that when the University is built, we shall place in the Main Entrance Hall a board upon which will be inscribed the names of those gentlemen who have given the most liberal donations to the Endowment Fund—sums above a certain limit which we will fix later—so that all those who in future years are students in the University may learn with gratitude the names of the benefactors to whom they owe the opportunities they enjoy of acquiring a liberal education in this Colony.

For my own part I have not been idle. I have written to the British Minister in Peking asking him to inform the Chinese Government of our project and to invite their support—he himself is a strong supporter of the scheme. I have written also to the Secretary of State, as I have already told you, and to the Government of India, and to the Governor of the Straits Settlements. I have not yet had time for any reply. I have written to the China Association and though no reply is yet due the President, Mr. Scott, who was lately here, most thoroughly assured me of his support, and said he would do all in his power to gain support in England. I have written to the Chancellor

of the Oxford University, Lord Curzon, and to the Viceroy of Canton, and to Lord Elgin, lately Secretary for the Colonies and to other people as well, including the Municipality of Shanghai. The Chairman replies that he believes the Municipal Council of that Settlement are unanimous in the view that the scheme is entitled to the cordial support of all, and he will reply more fully later, on. But, gentlemen though I hope and believe I shall succeed in obtaining a wide sympathy and support for this scheme among my own countrymen in England and elsewhere I must remind you that the project is primarily for the Chinese, and I look to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. I have not been very long in the Far East but I have been long enough to learn that where funds are required for some great and good purpose the Chinese are not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which I believe to be unrivalled by any other nation. Your presence here to-day; your willingness to come forward and undertake this heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the fund which is required. Your generous compatriots in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere will, I feel sure, help us liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons. Nothing that I can do to forward the scheme will be left undone, and I shall be glad at any time to receive any suggestions which the Sub-committee may wish to put forward, but it is to yourselves that I look principally to make this project a success.

Before I sit down I will draw your attention to one or two points in this scheme which I wish to particularly emphasize.

1. That this University will not be a rival or in any way antagonistic to Universities, or other educational establishments in China. It will work cordially in co-operation with them, seeking to afford an additional means of higher education in a place well adapted for the purpose by its situation, its Chinese population, its workshops and hospitals and its local teaching staff.

2. That our object is to educate men who will be of practical use to China, as engineers, doctors, surveyors, electricians, &c. and also, I hope, as officials, administrators and governors. For the latter, I hope, we may be able to establish an Arts degree, which shall embrace instruction in Chinese literature and classics as well as in the History and Ethics of the Western races.

3. Finally we are unanimous that the graduates of Hongkong shall be men of the highest moral character—patriotic and broadminded, and to this end we desire that during their College course they shall be under the best influences, in touch with the leading Chinese citizens of this Colony, and under the close supervision of able and high-minded tutors.

Gentlemen. I wish you every success in the task you have undertaken, and I feel sure that your efforts will bring this project to a successful issue.

4. Finally I would impress upon you that our University will only issue degrees of the same value as degrees conferred by Universities in England. I do not desire to establish a University which will confer any inferior degree, which will not be recognised in England, nor can we obtain a Royal Charter for any lesser standard.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, a meeting of the sub-committee was held. After some brief remarks, Mr. Ho Fook proposed the appointment of Hon. Dr. Ho Kai as president of the sub-committee with Mr. S. W. Tso as secretary.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

That was all the business.

As the Chinese Government has proposed to redeem the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu railway, the German Minister has informed the Government that the redemption fund must be raised by Chinese themselves and no foreign loans will be accepted for such redemption.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

February 13th.

The following is the translation of a dispatch sent by the Viceroy to the Chief Superintendent of Police:—

"On the 11th day of the 1st moon of the Emperor Sheun Tung I received a letter from the Japanese Consul as follows:—

"The boycott feeling in Canton which was so vigorous last year is now considerably abated. This is entirely due to your efforts. I am exceedingly grateful to you for your kindness. Recently I heard that the Chinese merchants abroad in the Straits Settlement and United States are still keeping up the boycott with unabated vigour and the feeling of the Chinese towards the Japanese merchants in those places is still very unpleasant. This state of affairs is really most regrettable. I recollect the boycott first started in Canton, thence it gradually spread abroad; therefore Canton forms the well, and the different cities and towns abroad are places to which the waters of the well have flowed. If the well is properly washed out then the water which flows from it to all these places will naturally become pure and clear. At present the Canton Press all refrain from publishing the dates of arrival and departure of Japanese steamers, and I have often heard that they have been publishing international matters on which the Japanese and Chinese Governments happen to disagree. I feel greatly vexed whenever I see such unpleasant matters published in the local newspapers. Ever since the boycott started both Japanese and Chinese merchants have been suffering from its effects and if the boycott continues the injury on both sides will be considerably increased.

"Moreover the Press acts as the mouthpiece of the different societies. It is your duty at the present time to undertake investigation into the matter. The first and most important step to take is to have the well thoroughly washed out so that the water which flows out from it shall be clear. You have a humane spirit; you have the interests of the two countries at heart and naturally wish them to prosper. I sincerely hope that you will see that the well pours forth nothing but clear water, so that the merchants and people of both countries may enjoy that prosperity which is the source of happiness. The above is what the Japanese Consul says. I now as Viceroy hereby instruct you to carry out this desire. I further instruct you to notify the Press in the whole Province to refrain from publishing anything unpleasant regarding the international questions between the two countries as it might mislead the public who listen and idly discuss such matters. This is a most important matter. You will also report to me your action and what steps you have taken with the above effect in view. Do not to disobey my instructions."

THE S.S. "FATSHAN" AFFAIR.

The prominent Chinese residents of Hongkong who are now here with a view to negotiating a settlement in the *Fatshan* incidents have been again approached on behalf of a relative of the man who died on the steamer. Unfortunately this relative is seriously ill in the village and will not be able to come to Canton for sometime yet. It is believed that the matter will be amicably arranged this time.

Fung Cheuk Sun, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the *Fatshan* case, has presented a petition to the Viceroy since the opening of the official seals praying that investigation be made with a view to clear the witnesses of the allegations made by the Portuguese Consul of having received bribes from the Self Government Society.

CHINESE NAVAL CHANGES.

News from official circles states that Admiral Lat Chan Ping of the Southern Fleet will be promoted Admiral of the Northern Squadron and Acting Admiral Li Tsun will be promoted to full Admiral in command of the Southern Fleet. It is said that this change will take place in the 3rd moon.

15th February.

INCREASE OF REVENUE ON REGISTRATION OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

The total sum of revenue collected in the former years by the Provincial Government of Kwangtung for the registration of Assignments of leasehold properties amounted to about 11,397 Hongkong Taels annually. But during Provincial Treasurer Woo's tenure of office he has caused Registration Bureaux to be established in all the Districts throughout the Province, and this has resulted in a vast increase of this line of revenue. Treasurer Woo's recent report shows that 438,200 taels was collected in the 31st year of Kwang Su, and over 1,300,000 taels were paid into the Provincial Treasury for the registration of assignments during the 32nd and 33rd years of Kwang Su.

NOTORIOUS PIRATE CHIEFS STILL AT LARGE.

Sometime ago it was reported that the notorious pirate chiefs Luk Lan Ching and Tam Yee had been captured by the police in Singapore and that the Chinese Authorities here were asked to dispatch officers to Singapore to apply for their rendition. It subsequently turned out however that it was a case of mistaken identity. The men bore the same surnames as the pirate chiefs. Yesterday the Groundnut Oil Guild here received a letter signed by Luk Lan Ching and Tam Yee demanding payment of 1,500 taels from each of the oil-shops in Yau Lan Moon and threatening to burn their shop and kidnap the proprietors if they should refuse to pay the money. This proves that Luk and Tam are still at large. The matter has been reported to the Chief of Police.

THE NEW WOODEN OPIUM LICENSE—TROUBLE REWINDING.

Although notification was issued sometime ago by the Chief of Police here requesting all opium smokers to call at the various police stations to exchange their licence for the new wooden ones, I am informed that up to the present moment only a few persons have applied for them and these are people of the coolie class.

The Superintendent of Police does not know quite what to do in the matter. He is afraid that the "upper ten" might give him trouble if he should enforce the law too strictly. The Association for the Suppression of Opium Smoking held a meeting yesterday presided over by Mr. Chan Chuk Kwan. The following resolution was proposed and passed:—

"That a circular be issued limiting the time to the end of the 1st moon for all applications for the new wooden licenses and from the 1st day of the 2nd moon all persons without a wooden license will not be permitted to purchase opium from any of the opium shops."

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

This matter has been occupying the attention of the Viceroy for sometime and many dispatches have passed between Viceroy Chang and the Central Government. His Excellency insists upon appointing a delegate who is a native of the Kwangtung Province and one who has been a Minister in foreign countries. But the Portuguese Minister in Peking is reported to have flatly refused to accept as a delegate any official who is a native of Kwangtung. It is reported that the Wai-Wu-pu has since given in, and has proposed Taotai Ko Yee Him, who was formerly deputy in the foreign bureau here, to be delegate and the Portuguese Minister has accepted that official.

PETITIONERS PUNISHED.

In China whenever a subject institutes an action against a fellow subject it is customary to send a servant or engage some one to present the petition at the Court. On the 12th instant 19 petitions were presented at the Namhoi Magistracy. Magistrate Chang, who received them personally, questioned all the petitioners. The result was that nine of the petitioners who were unable to explain the contents of their petitions were ordered to receive 20 strokes of the birch each.

The Yuchuanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications) considers that as railways are increasing in number in China, there will be a great demand for all kinds of materials, which, if purchased from abroad will deprive China of much profit. The Ministry has, therefore, decided to open a workshop in Tientsin this spring, in order to meet requirements!

CHINESE IN CANADA.

HOW THEY TRY TO EVADE THE HEADTAX.

We have received the following from a Winnipeg correspondent:—There is nothing uncertain about the way the Canadian Government collects the head tax of \$500 on Chinamen entering the Dominion. Suppose the son of a Chinese merchant arrives in British Columbia. He will most likely claim to be the son of a Vancouver or Victoria merchant and as such is exempt from the head tax of \$500. Before he is allowed the slightest freedom he is examined thoroughly as to his family history, how many brothers and sisters he has, what their names are, where they live and a thousand other things. Then the father is sent for and before they can possibly communicate he is asked the same questions. In this way it is very difficult for the incoming Chinaman and his supposed father to invent a story which will hang together, and until the young man satisfies the authorities he is not allowed to land. Sometimes, of course, an evasion is attempted and when he finds himself getting enmeshed in a web of lies John Chinaman will smile sweetly and admit the fraud, promptly paying the tax. But oftentimes situations arise which may rightly be called Chinese puzzles, for no Chinaman considers it a fraud to evade the poll tax. He looks upon it exactly as white people look upon the evasion of Customs duties. They rather consider it a game of hide and seek with the government, with a stake of \$500 to make it more exciting. All sorts of difficult questions arise daily at the Canadian ports along the Pacific Coast. A merchant's wife is also allowed to land free, but before doing so she must prove conclusively that she is really married to a resident of Canada. Many Chinamen take advantage of the fact that they may leave Canada for the space of one year and return without having to pay another poll tax. The old system of doing things was to give each Chinaman a ticket of leave on which a careful description of him was written, but in time it was found that Mr. Chinaman was forging this "stiff-ticket" as he called, making very clever duplicates. In consequence this system was changed and after the description is carefully entered in a book the Chinaman is given a number which he is allowed to forge as he likes, but unless the description and the Chinaman tally he does not get into Canada.

Before this new system came into effect one of the controllers swore that names on certificates were written by him, but it transpired later that they had been forged. The whole scheme of wholesale forgery was unearthed by an office boy who chanced to notice "Honk Kong" (sic) and some Chinese characters in the watermark of the certificates. This exposed the whole scheme, for it was known that none of the Canadian Government paper is made in Hongkong. After that the certificates were given up and numbers substituted and the new way is proving eminently successful. At the present time there are less than ten thousand Chinese in Canada, and the number decreases rather than increases on account of the large number who annually sell out their possessions and leave to spend the evening of their days in the Flowery Kingdom. Students were formerly exempt from the poll tax, but under the Act recently passed they are no longer exempt. However, if after paying their head tax they study for a year or more at one of the higher colleges or universities, they get the \$500 returned to them on their return to China. All steamships having Chinese crews are placed under bonds of \$500 for each Chinaman in case any escape, and not only must the full crew sail but each member of it must be identified to prevent substitution.

Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, C.B., K.C.V.O., C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King, with his flagship the *King Alfred*, and other vessels of the China Squadron, is expected shortly, at Bangkok, says the *Siam Observer*. One or more of the smaller warships will come up the river to Bangkok. A stay of a week or ten days will be made. "As some considerable time has elapsed since a British squadron has visited these parts, there will no doubt be an effort made by British residents to suitably entertain the officers and men during their stay."

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, February 16th.

This the great sporting event of the year, was inaugurated yesterday under particularly happy auspices. The weather was fine, bright sunshine and warm breezes displacing the dull cloudy atmosphere of the morning and this contributed in no little degree to the pleasure of the day and to the opening success of the meeting. The interest in the races shows no waning and yesterday's attendance was very large, demonstrating that the event is almost as important a social gathering as it is a sports meeting.

The improvements effected in the premises of the Jockey Club called for no little commendation. The grand stand fully deserves its appellation, a handsome flight of broad steps giving approach to the stand proper, and affording points of vantage from which to view the races, while the new arrangements underneath provided facilities for the money transactions in connection with the meeting. Improved conveniences were also appreciated.

A lavish display of bunting not only from the stands but from the booths gave a bright appearance to the picturesque and animated scene. The Chinese, as usual, swarmed outside, close to the track, and crowds were seen perched on the Black Rock and other heights in the neighbourhood, while the throng within the enclosure included the local élite, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Mitchell Taylor and Captain Simson, A.D.C.'s, and Miss Henniker, arriving shortly after the second race.

The sport was certainly as good as on former occasions, some creditable times being made, notably when Glorious Rose won the Foochow Cup in a fifth of a second under record time. It was noticeable too that the starters seemed more numerous than usual, the horses coming very well to every race, the largest field of the day being in the last race, when as many as nineteen went over the course. In the fourth race there were fifteen starters. Moreover the horses that entered were all well ridden and most of the races saw a fight to the finish.

The biggest cash sweep realised \$1559.75 and the biggest dividend paid out by the parimutuel was \$82.80.

The excellent band of the Buffs played delightful selections during the day and contributed not a little to the pleasure of the gathering.

The Officials of the Jockey Club are:—

Stewards

His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Lambton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Commodore H. Lyon, R.N.; The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; F. B. Deacon, Esq.; G. Friesland, Esq.; J. A. Jupp, Esq.; J. C. Peter, Esq.; C. H. Ross, Esq.; H. P. White, Esq.

Stewards in charge of the Scale.—F. B. Deacon, Esq., G. Friesland, Esq.

Handicappers.—Maj.-Genl. Broadwood, J. A. Jupp, Esq.

Judge.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

Assistant Judge.—C. H. Ross, Esq.

Starter.—The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.

Second Starter.—H. J. Gedde, Esq.

Time Keeper.—T. S. Forrest, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. F. Cox-Edwards, Esq.

Clerk of the Course.—T. F. Hough, Esq.

THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Value \$300. Second to receive \$100; and Third \$50. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Half a mile.

Mr Moregold's Backstay, 11st 2lb, 1lb overweight (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr D. Macdonald's Highland Laddie, 10st 12lb (Mr Burkhill) 2

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Gunduck, 11st 4lb (Mr Hayes) 3

Mr E. B. Chichester's Jack Straw, 10st 13lb 5lb allowance (owner) 0

Mr Christian's Droschkengaul, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr. Petersen) 0

Mr Elbee's Regret 10st 11lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Hickman) 0

Mr H. Humphrey's Mummery, 10st 7lb, 5lb allowance (owner) 0

Messrs R. R. Hynd and A. C. Hynes Bagik Dua, 11st 1lb, 3lb overweight (Mr Gegg) 0

Admiral Lambton's Horatio, 10st 4lb, 5lb allowance (Mr. Mackie) 0

Mr J. H. Lewis' Bystander, 11st 1lb (Mr Lawrence) 0

Mr Magpie's Sturdy, 11st 1lb (Mr Dupree) 0

Mr Olympia's Hippomedon, 10st 12lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr Ottery's Tor, 10st 12lb (Mr. Jones) 0

Mr Seth's Little Nemo, 10st 12lb (owner) 0

Mr Smith's Sandstone, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Morris) 0

Mr Wheeley's Pip, 10st 13lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Hansen) 0

A bad start, Backstay getting away first, followed by Highland Laddie, with Gunduck third. Gunduck on passing the village slightly improved his position, and Backstay, which had dropped behind a little, overhauled Highland Laddie, and coming away easily in the straight, won hands down. Highland Laddie was three lengths behind, and a length and a half separated the latter from Gunduck.

Time—1 min. 0½.

The cash sweeps paid \$340.20; \$97.20; and \$48.60; and the parimutuel \$18.30 on the winner; \$6.70 on the first pony; \$7 on the second; and \$6.40 on the third.

The riders went to the judges' box, alleging that a proper start had not been made, but it was held to be a race.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Buxey's Little Gem Rose 10st 12lb (Mr Burkhill) 1

Mr John Peel's Garth, 11st 4lb (Mr Gresson) 2

Mr Henrique's Grey Back 10st 11lb (Owner) 3

Mr Olympia's Achilles 11st 4lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr Speelman's Desiré 11st 4lb (Mr Hayes) 0

Mr Ellis Kadoorie's Waziri Chief 11st 4lb (Mr Vida) 0

The six starters in this event were despatched from the outer field, and when they emerged from the shrubbery Grey Back was in the van with Little Gem Rose and Garth lying in close order. Ascending the incline, the Rose drew up to the leader and displaced him passing the village. Entering the straight Little Gem Rose continued to increase his lead and romped home an easy winner. A struggle for second place followed between Grey Back and Garth, the big pony which bore the Hon. Mr. Gresson securing the honour.

Time—1 min. 31/25 secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$598.50 on the first pony; \$171 on the second, and \$85.50 on the third. Pari mutuel payments were \$5.70 for a win; \$5.50 for first place; \$11.50 for second; and \$23.60 for third.

THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr Buxey's Jubilee Rose 10st 12lb (Mr Burkhill) 1

Mr Buxey's York Rose 10st 12lb (Mr Mackie) 2

Messrs Findlay and Moir's Seafoam 10st 12lb (Mr Vida) 3

Major Eaton's Game Chick 10st 12lb (Mr Scarlett) 0

Mr Dariu's Rubber Tree 11st 3lb 2lb overweight (Mr Gegg) 0

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Double Zero 10st 12lb (Mr Naves) 0

Mr Dryasdust's Earthquake 10st 9lb (Mr Dupree) 0

Mr John Peel's Heraldic 10st 12lb (Mr Lawrence) 0

Mr John Peel's Pei Ho 10st 12lb (Mr Hickman) 0

After several false starts the field of nine were despatched together and were ridden easily past the grand stand for the first time, Game Chick leading and Jubilee Rose lying second. The same pony was in the van passing the foot-

ball stand, Jubilee Rose and Earthquake following in close order. Approaching the rock, Heraldic pulled into third place, and Double Zero also went to the front. As the village was approached Earthquake was given a free rein, but Jubilee Rose again went to the front. A hard race up the straight ended in a good finish between the Roses, Jubilee just managing to snatch victory from his stable companion, while Seafoam ran a good third.

Time—2 min. 56 secs.

Cash sweep payments were \$765.45 on the first pony; \$218.70 on the second, and \$109.35 on the third. The pari mutuel paid \$7.50 on the winner; \$6.20 on the first pony; \$20.50 on the second; and \$8.20 on the third.

THE VALLEY STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$400 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent.; Second 20 per cent.; and Third 10 per cent. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Buxey's Little Dot Rose 10st 9lb (Mr Burkhill) 1

Mr Dryasdust's Barry 10st 12lb (Mr Dupree) 2

Mr H. Humphrey's Sir Joseph 11st 1lb (Mr Hayes) 3

Mr John Peel's Dunkerry 11st 4lb (Mr Gresson) 0

Mr Olympia's Heracles 11st 4lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr Ottery's Torridge 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 0

Mr Dougl's Bluejacket 10st 13lb overweight (Mr Hansen) 0

Mr Gibbon Moore's Lyemun 11st 1lb (Mr Duner) 0

Mr J. Armstrong's Kirton 11st 4lb (Mr Gegg) 0

Mr Smith's Graystone 11st 1lb (Mr Morris) 0

Messrs. Findlay & Moir's Strathmill 11st 1lb (Mr Vida) 0

Mr Wheeley's Pip 11st 4lb (Mr Mackie) 0

Mr J. Sill's Gambler 11st 1lb (Mr Hickmann) 0

Mr Seth's Macscrew 10st 12lb (Mr Ourrer) 0

Capt Barker's Sham Abou 11st 1lb (Mr Heathcote) 0

The large field of fifteen faced the starter. Macscrew showed first out of the bunch and rapidly increased his lead from Barry and Strathmill. Up the hill Dunkerry took second place, and past the village Little Rose came up the outside course and a neck and neck race between the two took place Little Rose, however, securing the honours.

Time—1 min 34½ secs.

The Cash sweeps paid \$847.90 on the first pony; \$239.40 on the second; and \$119.70 on the third. Pari mutuel payments were \$13.40 on the winner; \$6.60 for first place; \$6.40 for second; and \$11.10 for third.

THE FOOCHOW CUP.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and Griffins allowed 5lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 10lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

Mr Buxey's Glorious Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr Burkhill) 1

Messrs Findlay and Moir's Giesler 10st 9lb (Mr Vida) 2

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Sutlej 11st 4lb (Mr Hayes) 3

Mr John Peel's Vine (late Mohawk Chief) 10st 12lb (Mr Gresson) 0

Four ponies faced the starter in this event and were sent away together. Burkhill sent Glorious Rose to the front and kept him well ahead of the others, Vine taking second place for the first lap. Passing the stand on the first occasion the Rose was well in the van, Giesler running second and Vine hard behind him in third position. Nearing the football stand Vine dropped out of the race and Giesler and Sutlej closed in on the leader. They were close behind him as the village was reached, and then Giesler drew ahead of Sutlej and challenged the Rose. The race home was a swift one, both ponies being hard ridden. The Rose won by two lengths, Giesler being second and Sutlej third.

Time 4 min. 23½ secs. which only exceeds the record time for the race by one-fifth of a second. The cash sweeps paid \$1367.71 on Glorious Rose; \$390.60 on Giesler; and \$195.30 on Suttley. Pari mutuel payments were \$11.50 on the winner; \$6.50 on the first pony; and \$9.20 on the second.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150, and Third \$75. For China Ponies, bona fide Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 7lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7lb extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the two Mile Post once Round and in.

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Missouri 11st 4lb (Mr Hayes) 1

Mr Buxey's Snowflake Rose 11st (Mr Burkill) 2

Mr John Peel's Cattistock 11st 1lb (Mr Gresson) 3

Mr Brutton's Compton 10st 10lb 5lbs allowance (Mr Pettersen) 0

Mr Olympia's Apollo 10st 9lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr H. J. Gedge's Fugitive II 11st 3lb 2lbs overweight (Mr Gegg) 0

Cattistock sprang into the lead at the start of this race, being followed by Fugitive II with the rest of the field in close order. The position was much the same until the football stand was passed, Cattistock then heading the field, while Missouri drew into second place. As the straight was entered Cattistock was displaced by Missouri, and the Rose made a great attempt to overhaul the leader, but was beaten on the post. Cattistock ran a good third.

Time—2 min 21 secs.

Cash sweep payments were \$1552.95 on the first; \$443.70 on the second; and \$221.85 on the third pony, while the pari paid \$6.70 on the winner; \$5 on the first pony; \$5.40 on the second; and \$8.50 on the third.

THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of any Season and ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffins Stakes and Tientsin Stakes 1908 Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings of one race 7 lb; of more than one 14 lb; at this meeting 3 lb extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb Entrance \$10. One Mile.

Mr Dryasdust's Barry, 10st 12lb (Mr Dupree) 1

Lient Leeson's Soudan (late Forfar) 11st 8lb, 7lb overweight (Mr Gegg) 2

Mr Ottery's Tamar, 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 3

Mr Olympia's Poseidon (late Punjabi) 11st 5lb, 7lb overweight (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr J. Armstrong's Kirton, 10st 13lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Mackie) 0

Mr H. Humphrey's Resignation, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (owner) 0

Mr Ottery's Abstainer, 10st 12lb (Mr Vida) 0

Hon P.G. Scarlett's White Knight, 10st 8lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Hickman) 0

Mr Ellis Kadoorie's Bohemian Chief, 12st 1lb (Mr Hayes) 0

The flag dropped to a good start and the field started in close order, Tamar leading from Soudan, with Barr in third place. Near the village Tamar still raced in the van but was overtaken by Barry in the straight. After a good run home Barry passed the winning post with plenty to spare. Soudan just wrestled second place from Tamar.

Time—2 min 07½ secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1559.75 on the first pony; \$445.50 on the second; and \$222.75 on the third. The dividend on the pari mutuel was \$18 and \$7.90 on the first; \$11.8 on the second; \$19.50 on the third pony.

THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For Griffins on date of entry and Ponies that have never won a Race. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Volga 10st 12lb (Mr Hayes) 1

Mr Buxey's Rêve d'Or Rose, 10st 4lb (Mr Burkill) 2

Mr Ottery's Plym (late Homeward Bound) 11st 4lb (Mr Jones) 3

Mr John Peel's Franic 10st 12lb (Mr Gresson) 0

Messrs Findlay and Moir's Strathdallas 11st 4lb (Mr Vida) 0

Commodore H. Lyon's Faiz Ullah 10st 7lb, 5lb allowance (owner) 0

Mr T. F. Hough's Sidier Dhu, 10st 10lb 5lb allowance (Mr Mackie) 0

This race proved one of the most keenly contested during the day, the final gallop between Volga, Rêve d'Or Rose and Plym being a sight worth seeing. With Plym on the rail the field were despatched to a good start, Volga immediately taking up the foremost position with the Rose second, Plym third and Strathdallas fourth. At the foot of the incline Strathdallas challenged Plym for third position, but the former pony closed on the leaders. Entering the straight Burkill gave the Rose her head and attempted to supplant Volga, but the latter proved that he had good pace as well as staying power, and beat the Rose by a head, Plym being well ridden and not far out at the finish.

Time 2 min 07½ secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1370.25 on Volga; \$391.50 on Rêve d'Or Rose; and \$195.75 on Plym. The pari mutuel paid a dividend of \$82.80 and \$9.10 on the first; \$6 on the second; and \$13.90 on the third pony.

THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allow 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 10 lb. Winners at this Meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance \$15. One Mile and a half.

M. Buxey's Spring Rose 11st (Mr. Burkill) 1

Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb 10st 12 lbs (Mr. Dupree) 2

Spring Rose was hot favourite. Burkill took the lead from the start, but both horses were hard held during the first round. Past the village on the second round they began to show their paces, and Spring Rose increased his lead into the straight. Coxcomb made a good try for the honours but could not pass Spring Rose who won by about three lengths.

Time, 3 min. 21.

Cash sweeps \$1258.80 Spring Rose; \$419.60 Coxcomb. The pari paid a dividend of \$6, and \$5.30 on the first pony.

THE RACING STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10. Five Furlongs.

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Swan 11st 1lb (Mr Hayes) 1

Admiral Lambton's Kamranh 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Mackie) 2

Mr Wayfoong's Constant 10st 5lbs 5lbs allowance (Mr Morris) 3

Messrs Hynd and Hynes Bagih Dua 11st 1lb overweight (Mr Gegg) 0

Eajor Findlay's Black Sheep 10st 10lb, 5lbs allowance (Commodore Lyon) 0

Mr Seth's Little nemo 10st 12lb (Owner) 0

Mr Stud's Butcher 10st 7lb (Mr Scarlett) 0

Mr Douglas' Bluejacket II 11st 10lb (Mr Hansen) 0

Mr Olympias Mippomedon 10st 12lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr Ross' Ben Alder 10st 13lb (Mr Hickman) 0

Mr Henrique's Grey Back 10st 10lb 5lbs allowance (Mr Balderston) 0

Mr Christian's Droschkengaul, 10st 10lb 5lbs allowance (Mr Pettersen) 0

Mr Ottery's Torridge 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 0

Mr Lewis' Bystander 11st 1lb (Mr Laurence) 0

Mr Humphreys' Mummery 10.7 5lbs allowance (Owner) 0

Mr Humphrey's Sir Joseph 11st 1lb (Mr Dupree) 0

Mr May's Asteroid 10st 12lbs (Owner) 0

Mr Magpie's Sturdy 11st 1lb (Mr Vida) 0

Mr Buxey's Killarney Rose 10st 9lbs (Mr Burkill) 0

The last race of the day brought forth the exceptionally large field of nineteen starters, and ended in an easy win for Messrs. Toeg and Speelee's Swan. The field got a fair start and kept well together until the final stages of the race. Sir Joseph led until the village was passed, when Swan was given a free rein and drew to the front. He was challenged by Kamranh in the straight, but proved too fast for the latter pony and passed the post a couple of lengths ahead.

Time—1 min. 11 1/5 secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1291.50 on the first pony; \$369 on the second; and \$184.50 on the third. The pari mutuel paid \$32.80 on the winner. For places the payments were Swan, \$13.40; Kamranh \$24.40; and Constant \$68.20.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 17th February.

Bright and bracing weather favoured the second day's racing, though for some reason or other the attendance was not quite so large as on the opening day. H.E. the Governor was an early visitor, arriving about noon. The arrangements were again admirably carried out and the programme was gone through without a hitch. The sport was of the same high standard as on the previous day, no less than three records being broken and one or two surprises being experienced in the early part of the day. The Derby, the race of the meeting, was won by the favourite Little Gem Rose. Missouri, which was also strongly backed, failed to find a place.

The police are to be complimented on the way they controlled the traffic and held the course and the Tramway Co., is also deserving of praise for the excellence of their service.

The highest cash sweep was \$3,500.40 (on the Derby) and the greatest amount paid out by the pari mutuel was \$280.80 on Heraldic in the race for the Exchange Plate.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value \$300. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$10. Once round.

Mr Ottery's Abstainer, 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 1

Mr H. Gibbon Moore's Lyemun, 11st 1lb (Owner) 2

Mr H. Humphreys' Resignation, 11st 1lb (Owner) 3

Mr Smith's Sandstone, 11st 1lb (Mr Morris) 0

Mr Christiani's Droschkengaul 11st 1lb (Mr Pettersen) 0

Mr Wayfoong's Constant, 10st 9lb (Mr Hickman) 0

Mr Olympia's Heracles, 11st 1lb (Mr Jordan) 0

The seven starters were despatched in a bunch, Resignation lying alongside the rail. Lyemun took the lead, Resignation lying second and Droschkengaul third. Passing the football stand Lyemun was still foremost, Droschkengaul taking second place. As the incline was approached two of the ponies became troublesome, Sandstone and Constant. The former ran up the bank and the rider of the latter pony was thrown. Resignation and Lyemun ran neck and neck past the rock and continued to battle for premier position until the straight was entered. Then Abstainer, who had been lying in a good position, came forward at a great speed, and locked together, the three ponies fought it out, Abstainer snatching victory from Lyemun by a neck, while Resignation was a good third.

Time—2 min.

Cash sweeps, \$390.60; \$111.66; and \$55.80. The pari mutuel paid \$10.20 on the winner and on placed ponies 6.10; \$13.30 and \$7.40.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value \$1,000. Presented by the bankers and exchange brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$250; and third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 10 lb.

Unplaced runners allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$15.
From the two mile post once round and in.
Mr John Peel's Heraldic 10st 12lb ...
(Mr Laurence) 1
Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Suttlej, 11st 4lb
(Mr Hayes) 2
Messrs Findlay and Moir's Giesler 10st 9lb
(Mr Vida) 3
Mr Darius' Rubber Tree 11st 43lb allowance
(Mr Gegg) 0
Mr Buxey's York Rose 10st 12lb ...
(Mr Burkill) 0
Mr Buxey's Celia Rose 11st 1lb (Mr Mackie) 0

Another exciting finish was witnessed in this race, and one which was contrary to general expectations, neither of the Roses getting a place. After a little delay the field were despatched in a bunch, Suttlej falling into first position, with Celia Rose second and Giesler third. Passing Bowington the Rose drew level with Suttlej, and headed him approaching the incline. Suttlej emerged from the rear of the rock in the van again, however, and Heraldic drew into second place, Giesler closing in on the leaders. An excellent run up the straight between the three saw Heraldic pass the judges' box first, Suttlej second, and Giesler third.

Time—2 min. 18½ secs.

Cash sweeps, \$592.20, \$169.20 and \$84.60.
Pari mutuel, winner, \$280.20; placed ponies, \$19, \$13.70 and \$9.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A sweepstake of \$20 each with \$1,500 added. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. First Pony to receive 70 per cent. Second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's Little Gem Rose, 10st 12lb ...
(Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Fernie, 10st 12lb ...
(Mr. Laurence) 2
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Volga, 10st 12lb
(Mr. Jones) 3
Mr. Olympia's Apollo, 10st 9lb ...
(Mr. Schnorr) 0
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Missouri, ...
11st 4lb (Mr. Hayes) 0

This classic event brought out five starters Little Gem Rose being hot favourite while Messrs. Toeg and Speelman declared that of their two entries they would win with Missouri, yet singularly enough this pony did not make a show at all for the honours. The start saw Volga on the rails with the others in close attendance excepting Apollo, which fell behind several lengths. Missouri followed his stable companion, the Rose, running neck and neck with Fernie. On passing the stand first time the order was Volga, Fernie, and Missouri together, Little Gem Rose fourth, and Apollo completely out of the race. Volga led at the football stand from Fernie and Little Gem Rose, Missouri held back lying fourth. At the bottom of the incline Fernie took the lead, Volga dropping behind, and the Rose coming up strongly reducing his distance from the leader. The same order was maintained down the incline. Little Gem Rose came up in grand style and overtook Fernie before the village, increasing the lead into the straight and winning in a canter.

Time 3 min. 10 secs—a big reduction on the 3m. 12½ the previous record.

The betting was: Winners—Apollo, 34; Missouri, 175; Rose 575; Fernie, 752; Volga, 149. Placed ponies—Apollo, 66, Missouri, 402; Rose, 496; Fernie, 152, and Volga, 149.

The Cash Sweeps paid \$3501.40 on Little Gem Rose; \$1000.40 on Fernie and \$500.20 on Volga. The pari-mutuel paid a dividend of \$7.30 on the winner; \$7.20 on the first pony for a place; and \$13.60 on the second.

THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Dryasdust's Barry, 10st 12lb ...
(Mr Dupree) 1
Admiral Lambton's Kamranh, 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Mackie) 2
Mr Ottery's Tamar, 10st 12lb ...
(Mr Jones) 3
Mr J. Armstrong's Kirton, 11st 4lb ...
(Mr Gegg) 0
Major H. Findlay's Black Sheep, 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Lyon) 0

Mr Smith's Sandstone, 11st 1lb (Mr Morris) 0
Mr Olympia's Hippomedon, 10st 12lb ...
(Mr Schnorr) 0
Mr John Peel's Dunkerry, 11st 4lb ...
(Mr Gresson) 0
Mr J. S. Sill's Gambler, 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Hickman) 0
Mr D. Macdonald's Highland Laddie, 10st ...
12lb (Mr Vida) 0
Mr Seth's Macscrew, 10st 12lb (owner) ... 0
Mr Buxey's Little Dot Rose, 10st 9lb ...
(Mr Burkill) 0

The German cup saw twelve ponies at the starting line, many with good reputations, so that backers had a difficult question to decide with regard to fancy. Vida sent Highland Laddie to the front from the word "go," and the tartan colour stood well out from the bunch, Hippomedon running second. Passing the football stand, Highland Laddie had a lead of about nine lengths, Tamar drawing into second place and Hippomedon falling into third position. Entering the straight Tamar challenged Highland Laddie, and Barry and Kamranh came away from the bunch. A hard race home saw Barry past the post first, Kamranh being second and Tamar a good third.

Time—2 min. 44 secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1,260 on the first pony; \$360 on second; and \$180 on the third. The pari paid a dividend of \$11.60; and \$6.50 on the first; \$12.50 on the second and third ponies.

THE CHINA STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 7 lb. of two or more Races 10 lb extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb Subscription Griffins of Seasons 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 that have not won more than one race allowed 1 lb. Entrance \$10. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Buxey's Reve d'Or Rose, 10st 4lb, 5lb allowance (Mr. Dupree) 1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Peiho, 10st 12lb (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr Buxey's Jubilee Rose, 11st 5lb ...
7lb penalty (Mr Burkill) 3
Mr Brutton's Lowlander, 9st 13lb ...
(Mr Pettersen) 0
Messrs. Findlay and Moir's Seafoam, ...
10st 12lb (Mr Vida) 0
Mr Olympia's Poseidon, 10s 12lb ...
(Mr Schnorr) 0
Mr Brutton's Nutmeg, 11st, 2lb ...
overweight (Owner) 0
Major Eaton's Game (chicken, 10st 12lb ...
(Mr Scarlatt) 0
Mr. Ottery's Tavey (late Kirkmichael) 10st 4lb, 5lb overweight (Mr. Jones) 0
Mr. S.V.'s Chicory (late Sofrano Rose) 10st 5lb, 10 allowance (Mr. Oliver) 0
Mr. Chichester's Sahib, 10st 10lb, 1lb overweight (Mr. Hickman) 0
Mr. Southdown's Off Chance, 10st 5lb, 10lb allowance (Mr. Grant) 0

This proved an exceptionally fast race, Reve d'Or Rose lowering the Hongkong record for the distance by two seconds. Lowlander bolted before the field was dispatched, and circumferenced the course, but the starter sent the remainder of the ponies off before he returned. Reve d'Or Rose assumed the lead from the start, and although challenged by Peiho in the home run, carried Mr. Buxey's colours first past the winning post, Tavey running a good second and Jubilee Rose third until the village was reached when Peiho came up and took second place.

Time 1 min 14 secs.

Payments by the cash sweeps were \$1990.80 first pony; \$568.80 second; and \$284.40 third; while the pari mutuel paid a dividend of \$28.20; and \$11.10 for first; \$9 for second; and \$7.20 for third place. A mistake of \$1,000 was made in the calculation of the dividend for winners in this race. Winners should have received a dividend of about \$39.70.

THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75 Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 7lb extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr Buxey's Snowflake Rose 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Burkill) 1
Mr John Peel's Garth 11st 4lb ...
(Mr Laurence) 2

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Missouri ...
11st 4lb, 7lb extra (Mr Hayes) 3
Mr Olympia's Achilles 11st 4lb ...
(Mr Schnorr) 0
Mr Ellis Kadoorie's Waziri Chief 11st 4lb
(Mr Dupree) 0

The flag dropped to a good start, with Achilles on the rails and Rose on the outside. Chief led the way past the stand with Achilles and Garth in close attendance, and Rose bringing up the rear. Garth passed into second place going up the incline and the field closed up with Chief still in the van. This order was maintained till near the village, when Garth took the lead from the Chief and Missouri dropped to the rear. The Rose came along the outer course in fine style and overtook Garth in the straight, winning by about a length. Time 2.09. Cash sweeps, \$2,135.70, \$610.20, and \$336.10. Pari-mutuel: winners \$12.20; placed ponies, \$6.20; and \$6.70.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value One hundred Guineas. For China Ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China Ponies Subscription Griffins of this or previous Seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property, of the same owner. Winner to receive \$300 and 70 per cent., Second \$100 and 20 per cent., and Third \$50 and 10 per cent. of the Entrance Fees until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent., and Third Pony 25 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. One Mile and three quarters.

Messrs. Findlay & Moir's Giesler 10st 9lb ...
(Mr Vida) 1
Mr Buxey's Spring Rose, 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Burkill) 2
Mr Buxey's Celia Rose 11st 1lb (Mr Mackie) 3
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Stirrup Cup, ...
11st 7lb (Mr Hayes) 0
Mr John Peel's Vine 10st 11lb (Mr Schnorr) 0
Mr Ellis Kadoorie's Bohemian Chief 11st 1lb
(Mr Jones) 0
Mr Buxey's Glorious Rose, 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Dupree) 0

This race saw another record broken, the time being 3 min 44½ secs. as against the standing record of 3 min. 47½ secs. The Chief led the field at the start, being followed by Spring Rose and then came Glorious Rose. Nearing Bowington, Celia Rose was in the van with Stirrup Cup second and Glorious Rose third. Passing the stand for the first time Celia Rose led, Glorious Rose being in second position and Stirrup Cup third. The order was the same near the football stand, but as the incline was approached Stirrup Cup pulled into second position, and Giesler drew level with the third pony. Passing the rock Giesler drew into second place and was in the van at the village. Spring Rose was then ridden hard, but the excellent horsemanship of Vida kept him ahead of the field until the winning post was passed. Spring Rose ran a good second, and Celia Rose took third place.

Time—3 min 44.4/5 secs.

Cash sweep payments were \$2,131.05 on the first pony; \$600.30 on the second; and \$300.15 on the third. The pari mutuel paid \$56.70 on the winner, and \$8.10, \$5.60 and \$12.20 for first, second and third places.

THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Mr Moregold's Backstay 11st 87lb extra ...
(Mr Vida) 1
Mr Gibbon Moore's Lyemun 11st 1lb ...
(owner) 2
Mr John Peel's Dunkerry 11st 4lb ...
(Mr Gresson) 3
Mr J. Armstrong's Kirton 11st 4lb (Mr Gegg) 0
Mr Douglas' Bluejacket 11 10st 13lb overweight (Mr Hansen) 0
Mr Elbee's Regret 11st 4lb (Mr Scarlett) ... 0
Mr Smith's Greystone 11st 1lb (Mr Morris) 0
Mr Ottery's Torridge 10st 12st (Mr Jones) ... 0
Mr Christiani's Droschkengaul 11st ...
(Mr Pettersen) 0
Mr Humphrey's Mummery 10st 12lb (owner) 0
Mr Humphrey's Sir Joseph 11st 1lb ...
(Mr Dupree) 0

Mr Olympia's Hippomedon 10st 12lb ... (Mr Schnorr) 0
 Mr Macdonald's Highland Laddie 10st 13lb ... Overweight (Mr Seth) 0
 Mr Wayfoong's Constant 10st 9lb ... (Mr Hayes) 0

The big field got well away, Sir Joseph and Backstay riding in partnership in the van and keeping a good distance in front of the others, Highland Laddie which had occupied third place, dropped back into the bunch near the village, and on entering the straight Dunkerry crossed the field, and a determined struggle ended in Backstay coming home first, with Lyemum second, and Dunkerry third.

Time—2 min. 24.45.

Cash sweep payments were \$1,808.10 on the first pony; \$516.60 on the second, and \$258.30 on the third. The pari mutuel paid \$12.10 on the winner and \$6.50 on the first pony; \$9.20 on the second, and \$21.10 on the third.

THE PARSEE CUP.—Presented by the Parsee Community. Value \$50; Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 7lb.; of two or more Races 10lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Buxey's Reve d'Or Rose, 11st 2lb 1 7lb... penalty (Mr Burkill) 1
 Mr John Peel's Cattistock, 11st 1lb 2 ... (Mr Laurence) 2
 Mr Ottery's Dart, 10st 12lb ... (Mr Jones) 3
 Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Volga... 11st 5lb 7lb penalty (Mr Hayes) 0
 Mr H. J. Gedge's Fugitive II, 11st 1lb ... (Mr Vida) 0
 Mr Olympia's Apollo, 10st 9lb ... (Mr Schnorr) 0

The ponies set off in pairs, the first, couple being Volga and Dart, Cattistock getting into third place on passing the stand. Uphill saw the Rose taking third place and drawing level, while Dart drew ahead at the Village. Cattistock came up strongly in the bend and raced neck and neck with Rose in the straight. An exciting finish was enjoyed but Rose had a slight advantage and won by half a length.

Time 2.41 3-5.

Cash sweeps \$1581.30; \$451.80, and \$225.90. Parimutuel winner, \$9.40 placed ponies, \$5.50; \$8.20, and \$9.50.

THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Value £50 Presented by the Members of the Gymkhana Club. Second to receive \$15; and Third \$75 For all China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting or Meetings of the Season 1908 and Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight 10 st 8 lb. Winners of any Race other than Races confined to Subscription Griffins 7 lb; of a Subscription Griffins Race 2 lb. extra. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 7lb. Winners at this Meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Ottery's Plym, 10st 8lb (Mr Jones) ... 1
 Mr Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 11st 1lb ... (Mr Dupree) 2
 Mr Dryasdust's Earthquake 11st 1lb ... (Mr Burkill) 3
 Mr S. V.'s Chicory (late Sofran Rose) 10st 5lb, allowance (Mr Oliver) 0
 Mr G. Q. Henriques' Grey Back, 9st 11lb, 12lb allowance (owner) 0
 Lient Leeson's Soudan, 11st 5lb, 4lb overweight (Mr Gegg) 0
 Mr May's Astral, 11st 1lb (owner) ... 0
 Admiral Lambton's Horatio, 9st 10lb 5 lb ... allowance (Mr Mackie) 0
 Mr Reinbek's Maryland, 11st 1lb (Mr Vid.) 0
 Mr Brutton's Nutmeg, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr. Pettersen) 0
 Mr Brutton's Kingston 11st 1lb ... (Mr Schnorr) 0
 Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Gunduck, 10st 3lb, 2lb overweight (Mr Hayes) 0

The field of twelve got a good start and emerged from the shrubbery well bunched. Plym was foremost with Coxcomb lying second and Earthquake in the third line. The order was much the same until the village was reached when Plym widened the gap which separated him from Coxcomb, and continued to increase his lead in the straight. In the last few laps,

however, Coxcomb made a desperate effort to overhaul the leader. He gained considerably, but the foremost pony had a big lead and passed the winning post several lengths ahead. Earthquake ran a good third.

Time—1 min. 31-2/5 secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1669.50 on the winner; \$477 on the second pony; and \$238.50 on the third. Winners on the pari mutuel received \$46.10, while the first placed pony paid \$9.20; the second, \$9.80; and the third \$6.60.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 18th February.

Another good day's sport was enjoyed yesterday, and in honour of "ladies day" a large number patronised the event. The weather was all that could be desired, and the ten races set down in the card were satisfactorily completed. No great surprises were accomplished, unless we may mention Dart's win in the Flyaway States as an exception, and good times were made, although no records were broken. The event of the day was the race for the ladies' purse, for which four riders competed. Seafoam secured the coveted trophy for Messrs Findlay and Moir, the prize being handed over by Miss Lyon, daughter of Commodore Lyon, at the close of the race. H.E. the Governor was again present.

The biggest cash sweep won was \$6999 on the Champions and the largest amount paid out by the parimutuel was \$108 on Mr Henry Humphrey's Mummery in the final race.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Winners of one Race 5lb; of two or more Races 10lb. extra. Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Fernie 10st 12lb (Mr Laurence) 1
 Messrs Findlay and Moir's Strathdallas 11st 4lb (Mr Vida) 2
 Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Volga 11st 3lb, 5lb penalty (Mr Hayes) 3
 Mr Olympia's Achilles 11st 4lb (Mr Schnorr) 0
 Mr John Peel's Cattistock 11st 1lb (Mr Gresson) 0

When the quintette appeared from behind the bush Fernie was seen in the van, with Volga in company and Cattistock in third position. Cattistock secured second place on the incline, with Volga fourth and chilles a long way behind, but at the bend Strathdallas displaced Cattistock, the latter having a neck and neck race with Volga for third position. Fernie still maintained his lead and won by several lengths from Strathdallas.

Time—1.32

Cash sweeps, \$365.40; \$104.40, and \$52.20. Parimutuel,—winner, \$8.10; placed ponies, \$5.60 and \$10.70.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 7lb; of two or more Races 10 lb extra. Griffins allowed 5lb; Subscription Griffin of Seasons 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 allowed 10lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's Suttlej 11st 4lb (Mr. Hayes) 1
 Mr. Buxey's York Rose 10st 12lb (Mr. Burkill) 2
 Messrs. Findlay & Moir's Seafoam 10st 12lb (Mr. Vida) 3
 Mr. Brutton's Lowlander 9st 13lb, 10lb allowance (Mr. Pettersen) 0
 Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Bohemian Chief 10st 5lb, 10lb allowance (Mr. Jones) 0

Time—2.05, equal to the previous record.

With Bohemian Chief on the rails the field got a poor start. The Chief led past the stand, on the first occasion, being followed by Seafoam with York Rose in third place. The order was the same past the football stand, but approaching the incline the Rose drew level with Seafoam and the pair raced neck and neck past the village. At the bend the Chief was overtaken, and Suttlej drew into the forward line. The bid for victory was now between Suttlej, York Rose and Seafoam, and was valiantly fought out in the home run, Suttlej proving the better stayer and beating the Rose easily. Seafoam ran a good third.

Time—2 min 05; secs.

Cash sweeps \$667.80, \$190.80 and \$95.40. Parimutuel—winner, \$18.20, placed ponies \$7.90 and \$6.20.

THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Value \$600. Second to receive \$200; and Third \$75. A forced entry for China Ponies Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb extra; non-winners allowed 3 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a half.

Mr Dryasdust's Barry, 11st 5lb 7lb ... penalty (Mr Dupree) 1
 Admiral Lambton's Kamranh, 10st 12, 3lb... allowance (Mr Mackie) 2
 Mr J. Sill's Gambler 10st 12, 3lb allowance... (Mr Hayes) 3
 Mr J. Armstrong's Kirton, 11st 1 3lb... allowance (Mr Hickman) 0
 Major Findlay's Black Sheep 10st 12, 3lb ... allowance (Commodore Lyon) 0
 Mr John Peel's Dunkerry, 11st 1, 3lb... allowance (Mr Laurence) 0
 Mr Ottery's Tamar 10st 9, 3lb allowance ... (Mr Jones) 0
 Capt. Barker's Shaun Aboo 10st 12, 3lb ... allowance (Mr Heathcote) 0
 Mr Bixey's Little Dot Rose 10st 9lb... (Mr Burkill) 0
 Mr Moregold's Backstay 11st 1lb... (Mr Vida) 0

The field of ten got a good start, Dunkerry taking the lead and being closely followed by Tamar and Gambler. Going up the incline the field closed in and continued in close order past the stand for the first time. Dunkerry was then in the van, with Little Dot Rose second and Backstay third. Passing Bowington the Rose drew into premier position, Dunkerry taking second and Tamar third. Both Dunkerry and Tamar passed the Rose ascending the incline and kept their positions until rounding the bend. Then Barry and Kamranh responded to the persuasions of their riders and dashed for first place in the home run. It was an excellent race, both jockeys managing their mounts well, and Barry just snatching victory by a neck. Gambler ran third.

Time—3 min 21 secs.

Cash sweeps, \$1,052.10, \$300.60 and \$150.30. Parimutuel—winner, \$13.70; placed ponies, \$6.50, \$7.70 and \$20.90.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. \$250 added; Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at the Meeting other than subscription Griffins 5lb extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10. Once Round.

Messrs Findlay and Moir's Seafoam, ... 10st 12lb. (Mr. Vida) 1
 Mr. Buxey's Celia Rose, 10st 12lb. ... (Mr. Burkill) 2
 Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Double Zero, ... 10st 12lb. (Mr. Hayes) 3
 Mr. Olympia's Poseidon, 10st 12lb... (Mr. Schnorr) 0

Four ponies took the field to compete for the Ladies' Purse, and all the riders were keen on gaining the honour of receiving this much coveted prize. The field were despatched to a good start, Double Zero immediately springing into the lead, with Seafoam second. Nearing the football stand the field ran in pairs, Double Zero and Poseidon being foremost, and Celia Rose and Seafoam in the rear. At the rock Seafoam passed into third place, and the Rose made the first bid for premier position passing the village. Seafoam was then running second, and Double Zero third. The Rose and Seafoam entered the straight with a free rein, the former being slightly in the lead. Whips were then plied and the ponies urged on. Seafoam gave a ready response and dashed past the winning post with a length to spare, Double Zero being well up in third position. Cheers greeted the riders as they approached the grand stand, the sporting public admiring the splendid race. Mr. Vida, the jockey who rode the winner, was presented with the Ladies' Purse, by Miss Lyon amid great cheering.

Time—1 min 54' secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1,225.35 on the first; \$350.10 on the second; and \$175.05 on the third. The pari mutuel paid a dividend of \$21.70; \$6.10 on the first pony, and \$5.10 on the second.

THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies bona fide Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5lb.; of two Races 7lb.; and of three or more Races 10lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance \$10. Seven Furlongs.

Mr Ottery's Dart (late (amphor Tree) 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 1

Mr John Peel's Garth 11st 4st (Mr Laurence 2

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Missouri, 11st 9lb, 5lb penalty (Mr Hayes) 3

Messrs Findlay and Moir's Strathdallas 11st 4lb (Mr Vida) 0

Mr. H. J. Gedge's Fugitive II 11st 1lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Mr Buxey's Snowflake Rose, 11st 1lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Mackie) 0

This proved an excellent race, the win being secured by a narrow margin. Dart took the lead on the fall of the flag, being followed by Snowflake Rose with the remainder of the ponies in close order. Garth and Missouri were close on the hoof beats of the leader ascending the incline, Dart then being held tight. Entering the straight, the Rose was supplanted by the ponies mentioned and a fine run home was witnessed between Dart and Garth, the former pony just managing to win, while Missouri secured third position.

Time—1 min 60 2-5 secs.

Cash sweep payments were \$1,757.70 on the first pony; \$502.20 on the second; and \$251.10 on the third. The pari mutuel paid \$45.70 on the winner, \$10.80 on the first pony; \$6.40 on the second, and \$11.50 on the third.

THE PHAETON STAKES.—Presented by the Gymkhana Club. Handicap. Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting of Meetings of the Season 1908, and Griffins on date of entry. Winners at this Meeting and non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Reinbek's Maryland 11st 0lb (Mr Vida) 1

Hon Mr May's Astral 11st 0lb (owner) 2

Mr Elli's Kadoorie's Wizari Chief 10st 10lb (Mr Jones) 3

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Desiré 10st 9lb (Mr Hayes) 0

Mr Humphrey's Resignation 10st 2lb (Mr Dupree) 0

Desiré led from Resignation, with Wizari Chief third and Maryland bringing up the rear. The same order was held past the stand, but at the bend the Chief and Maryland ran in company, Astral having dropped to the rear. At the football stand Maryland and Astral were challenging the leader, and at the back Astral showed the way, with Desiré second and Resignation third. At the village Desiré dropped into fourth place, and Maryland drew ahead into the straight, Astral riding hard. However Maryland maintained his lead and won in a canter.

Time 2.42½.

The cash sweeps paid \$1502.55 on Maryland; \$429.30 on Astral and \$214.65 on Wizari Chief. The pari paid \$11.80 on the winner; \$6.60 for a first and \$8.60 for a second place.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 7 lb; of two or more Races 10 lb extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr Henrique's Grey Back 11st 1lb (Mr Hayes) 1

Admiral Lambton's Kamranh 11st 1lb (Mr Mackie) 2

Mr Gibbon Moore's Lyemun 11st 1lb (owner) 3

Mr Douglas' Bluejacket II 11st 2lb, 2lb overweight (Mr Hansen) 0

Mr C. H. Ross' Benalder 11st 4lb (Mr Dupree) 0

Mr Humphrey's Mummery 10st 12lb (owner) 0

Mr Ottery's Torridge 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 0

Mr Buxey's Little Dot Rose 11st 2lb, 7lb penalty (Mr Burkill) 0

Messrs Findlay and Moir's Strathmill 11st 1lb (Mr Seth) 0

Mr Smith's Greystone 11st 1lb (Mr Morris) 0

Mr Macdonald's Highland Laddie 10st 12lb (Mr Hickman) 0

Mr Moregold's Backstay 11st 11lb, 10lb penalty (Mr Vida) 0

The twelve ponies in this event went away to a good start, Torridge leading with Backstay second and Lyemun third. At the approach to Bowrington Strathmill became unmanageable, and Mr. Seth was thrown, but fortunately, uninjured. Backstay was in the van after the football stand had been passed, Torridge lying second and Kamranh third. Descending the incline, Kamranh drew into second places, Lyemun running third, with Grey Back in close attendance. Lyemun drew into second place entering the straight but the swift run home saw Grey Back first past the post, Kamranh second and Lyemun third.

Time—2 min 9 secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1575 on the first pony \$450 on the second; and \$225 on the third. Those who secured the winner on the pari received \$36.90, while the first pony paid \$9.50, the second \$6.10 and the third \$9.20.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$200 added. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China ponies that have run and not won at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Three quarters of a Mile.

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Peiho, 10st 12lb (Mr Hayes) 1

Mr Buxey's York Rose, 10st 12lb (Mr Mackie) 2

Mr Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 10st 12lb (Mr Dupree) 3

Mr Olympia's Poseidon, 10st 12lb (Mr Jordan) 0

Mr John Peel's Garth, 11st 4lb (Mr Laurence) 0

Mr Olympia's Achilles, 11st 4lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Lieut. Leeson's Soudan, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Oliver) 0

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's Double Zero, 10st 12lb (Mr Jews) 0

Mr Buxey's Celia Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr Vida) 0

Mr Southdown's Off Chance, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Grant) 0

On emerging from the bush Coxcomb led the field, with York Rose and Peiho and Double Zero riding together. Nearing the rock Garth went to the front, but did not hold the lead long, Peiho displacing him in the straight and winning by about a length from York Rose who just beat Coxcomb for second place.

Time—1.32 1-5.

Cash sweeps, \$1477.35, \$422.10 and \$211.50. Pari-mutuel—Winner, \$18.80 placed ponies, \$8, \$12.30, and \$8.40.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.—With \$750 added. Second to receive \$250; and Third \$150. For China Ponies. Winners at this Meeting only. A forced entry. Entrance \$20. Winners of two Races \$30; of three or more Races \$50. Weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr Buxey's Little Gem Rose 10st 12lb (Mr Burkill) 1

Messrs Toeg & Speelman's Sutlej, 11st 4lb (Mr Hayes) 2

Mr John Peel's Heraldic 10st 12lb (Mr Lawrence) 3

Mr Buxey's Spring Rose 11st 1lb (Mr Dupree) 0

Mr John Peel's Fernie 10st 12lb (Mr Gresson) 0

Messrs Findlay & Moir's Giesler 10st 9lb (Mr Vida) 0

Messrs Findlay & Moir's Seafoam 10st 12lb (Mr Jones) 0

This was naturally the most interesting race of the day. Seven starters came forward and after a false start they all got away well together. Spring Rose took the leading position, with his stable companion immediately behind, and Fernie lying third. The same orders was maintained past the stand, Seafoam being fourth. At the footstand Giesler had drawn into second place with Heraldic and Fernie riding together in the fourth position. Heraldic at the bottom of the incline displaced Little Gem Rose for third place, and the field bunched. Little Gem Rose

showed his mettle near the village and coming through the rock took the lead, with Sutlej hanging on behind. Burkill drew away from the field and increased his lead into the straight, winning by several lengths.

Time—2.36½.

Cash sweeps, \$6996.50, \$1999; and \$999.50. Pari-mutuel, winner, \$7; placed ponies, \$6.10; \$12.60 and \$24.50.

THE NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 with \$200 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent.; Second 20 per cent.; and Third 10 per cent. For China ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 that have run and not won at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin allowed 5lb. Five Furlongs.

Mr H. Humphreys' Mummery, 10st 12lb (Mr Dupree) 1

Mr F. C. R. Studd's Butcher, 10st 12lb (Mr Burkill) 2

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Gunduck, 11st 4lb (Mr Hayes) 3

Mr D. Macdonald's Highland Laddie, 11st 7lb 9lb overweight (Mr Gegg) 0

Mr Scarlett's White Knight, 10st 7lb 5lb allowance (owner) 0

Mr Wheelley's Pip, 10st 13lb 5lb allowance (Mr Hansen) 0

Mr Gibbon Moore's Lyemun, 10st 10lb 5lb allowance (owner) 0

Mr J. S. Sill's Gambler, 10st 10lb 5lb allowance (Mr Hickman) 0

Mr Olpmia's Hippomedon, 10st 12lb (Mr Schnorr) 0

Admiral Lambton's Kamranh, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Mackie) 0

Mr Chichester's Jack Straw, 10st 13lb (Owner) 0

Mr Wayfoong's Constant, 10st 4lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Morris) 0

Mr Olympia's Heracles, 10st 13lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Jordan) 0

Mr Seth's Little Nemo, 10st 13lb, 1lb overweight (owner) 0

Mr Christiania's Droschkengaul, 10st 10lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Pettersen) 0

Mr Elbes's Regret, 10st 13lb, 5lb allowance (Mr Bolderston) 0

Mr H. Humphrey's Sir Joseph, 11st 1lb (Mr Vida) 0

The final race of the day, the five furlong scurry, brought forth seventeen starters, and the flag dropped to a good start, the field departing in a bunch and running in close order until the village was approached, when they proceeded in open order. Mummery took premier position from the start and retained it until the finish, notwithstanding the efforts of Butcher and Gunduck to overhaul him in the home run. Butcher was defeated by a length for second place, while Gunduck ran a good third.

Time—1 min. 18 secs.

The cash sweeps paid \$1764 on the first pony; \$504 on the second; and \$252 on the third. The pari mutuel paid a dividend of \$108.60, and \$28.70 on the first place; \$14.70 on the second; and \$11.50 on the third.

THE ANALYSES.

The following are the analyses of owners, jockeys and ponies for the meeting:—

OWNER	1ST	2ND	3RD.
Mr Buxey...	10	7	2
Messrs Toeg and Speelman...	5	3	8
Mr Dryasdust...	3	3	2
Mr Ottery...	3	—	4
Mr John Peel...	2	5	2
Mr Moregold...	2	—	—
Messrs Findlay and Moir...	2	2	3
Mr H. Humphreys...	1	—	2
Mr Henriques...	1	—	1
Mr Reinbek...	1	—	—
Admiral Lambton...	—	4	—
Mr Moore...	—	2	1
Mr Macdonald...	—	1	—
Lieut. Leeson...	—	1	—
Mr May...	—	1	—
Mr F. C. R. Studd...	—	1	—
Mr Wayfoong...	—	—	1
Mr Ellis Kadoorie...	—	—	1
Mr J. S. Sill...	—	—	1

JOCKEYS	1ST	2ND	3RD.
Mr Burkill	9	8	2
Mr Hayes	7	4	9
Mr Dupree	5	3	1
Mr Vida	5	3	4
Mr Jones	3	—	6
Mr Laurance	3	4	1
Mr Mackie	—	6	1
Mr Moore	—	2	1
Mr Gresson	—	1	2
Mr Gegg	—	1	—
Mr May	—	1	—
Mr Morris	—	—	1
Mr Humphreys	—	—	1
PONIES	1ST	2ND	3RD.
Barry	3	1	—
Little Gem Rose	3	—	—
Reve d'Or Rose	2	1	—
Backstay	2	—	—
Fernie	1	1	—
Geisler	1	1	1
Snowflake Rose	1	1	—
Spring Rose	1	1	—
Pei-ho	1	1	—
Missouri	1	—	3
Volga	1	—	1
Plym	1	—	1
Dart	1	—	1
Grey Back	1	—	1
Seafoam	1	—	1
Jubilee Rose	1	—	1
Little Dot Rose	1	—	—
Glorious Rose	1	—	—
Swan	1	—	—
Abstainer	1	—	—
Heraldic	1	—	—
Maryland	1	—	—
Mummery	1	—	—
Kamranh	—	4	—
Garth	—	3	—
Lyemun	—	2	1
Coxcomb	—	2	1
Sutlej	—	2	1
York Rose	—	2	—
Gunduck	—	1	2
Cattistock	—	1	1
Celia Rose	—	1	1
Soudan	—	1	—
Highland Laddie	—	1	—
Astral	—	1	—
Waziri Chief	—	1	—
Strathdallas	—	1	—
Double Zero	—	1	—
Butcher	—	1	—
Dunkerry	—	—	1
Earthquake	—	—	1
Constant	—	—	1
Resignation	—	—	1
Sir Joseph	—	—	1
Gambler	—	—	1

THE TAXICAB IN CHINA.

While tracing in the dynastic histories of China the numerous allusions to a curious chariot, in which there was an arrangement for registering the distances traversed, strongly suggestive of the modern taxicab, Dr. Giles, Professor of Chinese, has recently unearthed a complete specification of its mechanism, according to which it is quite possible to reconstruct such a vehicle. It appears that these taxicabs, to use a convenient term, were first mentioned under the Chin dynasty (A.D. 265-419); and from that time down to the middle of the 14th century frequent allusions to such vehicles known as "measure-mile-drum-chariots" are to be found in the dynastic histories. Under the year 1027 A.D., and again under the 1107 A.D., full particulars are given as to their construction, the number of wheels, their position, the number of cogs on each wheel, &c., being all definitely stated. On completing a translation of the specification, Professor Giles placed it in the hands of Professor Hopkinson, of the Engineering Laboratory, with the satisfactory result that, from a specification recorded by the Chinese some nine hundred years ago, Professor Hopkinson has constructed a model of wheeled vehicle which accurately registers the distances traversed. At each *li* or Chinese mile, which is about one-third of an English mile, a drum is struck; while at every tenth *li* a bell is rung. A full translation of the specification is shortly to be published, with illustrations of the mechanism.

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-eighth annual report of this Company states:—

The General Managers have pleasure in submitting a statement of the Company's accounts for the year 1908.

Including \$4,578.41 brought forward from the previous year, and after deducting \$20,000 paid as an interim dividend of \$4 per share, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$116,475.03 which it is recommended should be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend of \$15 per share	\$75,000.00
Provision for contingencies	30,000.00
To write off property a/c.	2,000.00
To write off launch and lighter a/c.	1,858.90
To carry forward	7,616.13
	\$116,475.03

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909.

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital 5,000 shares of \$25 each	\$125,000.00
Accounts payable	5,112.71
Ammonia reserve account	8,443.69
Provision for contingencies	120,000.00
Profit and loss account	116,475.03
	\$375,031.43

ASSETS.	
Land, buildings, plant and machinery as per last account	\$150,000.00
Less written off per last report	23,000.00
	\$127,000.00

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. share, as per last account	225.00
China Fire Insurance Co. share, as per last account	85.00
Canton Insurance Office share, as per last account	120.00
Launch, as per last account	\$5,725.00
Since paid, final instalment	6,013.21
Buoy and mooring &c.	120.69
	11,858.90

Lighter	4,439.45
Cash in hand	71.26
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on current account	40,561.46
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on deposit	90,300.00
Mortgages	46,000.00
Loan (secured by mortgage at Yokohama Yen 23,250)	25,000.00
Hongkong Club debentures, at par	20,000.00
Outstanding accounts	6,353.41
Accounts receivable	2,062.24
Ice in stock	300.00
Coal in stock	350.00
Fire Insurance, unexpired premium	128.64
Marine Insurance, unexpired premium	176.07
	\$375,031.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

To General Managers' Commission	\$2,000.00
To Auditor's Fee	150.00
	\$2,150.00
To Interim Dividend of 16 per cent. paid on 22nd August, 1908	20,000.00
To Balance	116,475.03
	\$138,625.03
By Balance brought forward from last year	\$ 4,578.41
By Ice Sales and Cold Storage Charges, less Working Expenses	122,346.32
By Rents received (less Crown Rent and Taxes paid)	2,043.74
By Interest and Dividends	9,642.56
By Transfer Fees	14.00
	\$138,625.03

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Report of the Board of the Directors is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you their Report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1908.

The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$261,981.53 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last Account 384,847.24

\$646,828.77

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' Fees	\$10,000.00
Auditors' Fees	750.00
	10,750.00

leaving available for appropriation \$636,078.77

The Directors recommend that a Dividend for the half-year of 8 per cent. or \$200,000 be paid to Shareholders, that \$21,000 be passed to a special account (No. 1 Dock Extension), that \$3,000 be written from the value of Cosmopolitan Docks, \$25,000 from the Floating Plant and the balance \$387,078.77 be carried to the new account.

The new vessels in hand during the half-year under review were all completed and having passed satisfactory trials were duly accepted; the contract for building a new steel wharf for the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. is well in hand, most of the material on the ground or in the Shops.

We were entrusted with the building of five steel caissons for bridge foundations for the Canton-Kowloon Railway; one was delivered in 1908, and the others are nearly finished.

The only new vessels in hand are two small launches on stock at Cosmopolitan Dock and a launch for harbour use at Kowloon Dock, we have had several enquiries during the year but nothing has so far resulted.

The boilershop extension at Kowloon is practically completed with the exception of an overhead electric crane now on order; the other extensions are well advanced.

The Dredger has not been employed during the half-year except for a few days on our own account in connection with the new wharf at Kowloon.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Mr. A. Fuchs and Mr. G. H. Medhurst having resigned their seats on leaving the colony, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. C. G. R. Brodersen and Mr. Edgar G. Barrett were invited to join the Board in their places and these appointments now require confirmation.

Mr. C. G. R. Brodersen having died, Mr. H. A. Siebs has been invited to fill the vacancy, and his appointment now requires confirmation.

In accordance with Clauses 78 and 85 of the Articles of the Association, Mr. G. Friesland and Mr. D. W. Craddock retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election.

The Hon. W. J. Gresson has been elected Chairman for the year 1909.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. U. Jeffries and Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. The Directors recommend Messrs. Jeffries and Percy Smith for re-election.

W. J. GRESSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital 50,000 Shares of \$50 each, fully paid up	\$2,500,000.00
No. 1 Dock Extension Account	200,000.00
Marine Insurance Account	78,106.27
Sundry Creditors	1,851,657.83
Balance of Profit brought forward from last Account	\$384,847.24
Profit for the half-year ending December 31st, 1908	261,981.53
	646,828.77

\$5,276,592.87

ASSETS.	
<i>Aberdeen</i>	
Value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last Statement ...	\$100,000.00
<i>Kowloon</i>	
Value of Kowloon Docks as per last Statement ...	\$2,575,820.00
Less Amount since written off ...	65,820.00
	\$2,510,000.00
Amount paid on account of Boiler Shop Extension, Boiler Smith's shed, Shipyard Extension, Fire Engine and Wrecking Store and additions to yard plant ...	36,927.00
	2,546,927.00
<i>No. 1 Dock Extension Account</i>	
Amount paid as per last Statement ...	\$87,791.78
Amount expended during 6 months 1st July to 31st December, 1908 ...	12,445.82
	100,237.60
<i>Cosmopolitan.</i>	
Value of cosmopolitan dock, as per last statement ...	307,602.95
Less amount since written off ...	4,602.95
	303,000.00
Value of tugs, dredgers, launches and lighters ...	505,282.89
Sundry debtors ...	300,879.31
Value of material expended on work in progress ...	\$121,371.47
Value of material on hand ...	1,298,894.60
	1,420,266.07
	\$ 5,276,592.87

REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
31st December, 1908.	
To amount paid during 6 months reconstructing caisson No. 3 dock, and repairing docks, slips and buildings after typhoon of July 1908 ...	\$ 7,991.70
To interest ...	56,081.63
To crown rent ...	4,073.05
To fire insurance ...	5,258.06
To Office expenses, salaries, stationery and rent of Head Office ...	30,633.44
To telegrams, ...	1,891.80
To legal expenses ...	252.50
To Marine Insurance account ...	10,171.20
To profit ...	261,981.53
	\$378,334.91
By net earnings ...	\$378,334.91
	\$378,334.91

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fortieth ordinary meeting to be held on Thursday, the 4th March, is as follows:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st December last.

1907.	
The balance at credit of working account as per last report was	\$372,432.78
Add premia since received ...	71,748.05
	\$444,180.83
Deduct claims paid in 1908 ...	\$136,184.41
Deduct return premia, &c., &c. ...	49,270.74
	\$185,455.15
Balance of profit ...	\$258,725.68

It is proposed to apportion this sum as follows:—

Dividend of \$6 and Bonus of \$2 per share on 20,000 shares ...	\$160,000.00
To add to Extra Reserve Fund, which will then stand at \$438,668.10 ...	92,570.35
Bonus to Office Staff ...	6,155.33
	\$258,725.68

1908.—The Balance at Credit of Working Account at the close of this year was \$375,341.77.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. A. G. Wood and A. Fuchs resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and C. Brodersen were appointed to fill the vacancies, and on the regrettable death of the latter, Mr. H. A. Siebs was asked to occupy the vacant seat. These appointments require the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. Shellim and Friesland retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe have audited the annexed accounts and offer themselves for re-election.

E. SHELLIM,
Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

1st January to 31st December, 1908.	
Dr. To Charges account:—	
Rent, salaries legal and surveyors' fees, taxes, stamps, stationery, &c. ...	\$42,581.23
Directors' and Auditors' fees ...	\$7,400.00
	\$49,981.23

To Commission account:—	
Agents' commissions ...	79,151.50
To Exchange account:—	
Difference in exchange ...	1,148.20
To Losses account 1908:—	
Claims after deduction of re-insurances ...	136,624.08
To Amount written off:—	
Furniture account ...	59.00
To balance ...	375,341.77
	\$642,305.78

Cr. By Premium account:—	
Premium after deduction of re-insurances ...	\$481,557.93
By Interest account:—	
Amount at credit, including interest due on deposits and investments, &c. ...	160,612.01
By Transfer Fee account:—	
Amount at credit ...	135.84
	\$642,305.78

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital account ...	\$400,000.00
Reserve fund ...	1,000,000.00
Extra reserve fund ...	438,668.10
Investment fluctuation account ...	32,399.00
Account Payable:—	
Dividend for 1907 ...	\$160,000.00
Losses outstanding and sundries ...	96,684.27
	256,684.27

Working Account, 1908:—	
Balance at credit ...	375,341.77
	\$2,503,093.14

ASSETS.	
Cash at bankers ...	\$75,311.28
Fixed Deposits at banks:—	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corp'n. ...	148,819.82
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. ...	30,000.00
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. ...	20,000.00
International Banking Corp'n. ...	75,000.00
	273,819.82
Investments:—	
Chinese Imp. Govt. E. Bonds ...	\$60,335.15
Hongkong Club debentures ...	27,200.00

Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited debentures ...	50,000.00
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd., debentures ...	49,877.40
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., debentures ...	8,472.22
Shanghai Club debentures ...	6,586.62
Shares in Public Companies ...	200,100.00
	402,571.39
Loan On Mortgage:—	
On properties in Hongkong ...	\$1,467,300.00
On properties in Sha-meen, Canton ...	150,000.00
	1,617,300.00
Furniture Account:—	
Office furniture, &c. ...	700.00
Account Receivable:	
Premia due from agencies, interest due on deposits and investments, &c. ...	133,390.65
	\$2,503,093.14

COMPANY MEETING.

LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at Shanghai on the 12th inst. There was present Messrs. F. Anderson (chairman), J. M. Young and C. Michelau, directors; H. Fooks, A. Murphine C. Selby Moore, R. Spunt, J. Spunt, A. E. Charlton and Ping Ur, shareholders. The total number of shares represented was 1,135.

The Chairman said:—The Report and Accounts have now been in your hands for some time and with your permission we shall follow the usual custom and take them as read.

The past year may be divided into two parts as regards cotton spinning—the first part up to about the middle of September, throughout which we were spinning the raw material of the 1907 crop, and from then up to the end of the year when we spun entirely the new season's cotton. The first part was not a very remunerative time from a spinner's point of view as we were unable to establish any material advance for yarn, whilst we had a continually hardening cotton market to deal with, but towards the end of the year, cotton declined, and we were able to get better prices for our yarn thus making the eventual out-turn of the year better than we had expected up to the late autumn.

At the present time the indications are again in favour of high prices for cotton towards the close of the season. Chinese report that the crop will prove to be short of last year; more mills are working day and night, which of course means increased consumption; the export to Japan to date is about 300,000 piculs short of the corresponding period of last year, and Chinese in the country are so well off that they are in no hurry to bring forward supplies. Some mills, anticipating a shortage towards the end of the season have contracted for moderate quantities of Indian cotton, but spinners in China are severely handicapped by having to pay import duty on this raw material, in addition to excise duty when it is spun into yarn. We hear a great deal about projected reform in China, but whilst in many cases it is difficult to introduce reform, we have here a case in which it could be brought about by a stroke of the pen; perhaps as foreign importers it is to our advantage that China should remain the only country in the world whose tariff is hostile to industrial development, and in favour of foreign competitors, but as residents interested in the development of Shanghai we can only regret that this shortsighted policy on the part of the Chinese should still prevail.

As for this year we have begun well; we have sold our production up to the end of April and have fully covered ourselves as regard cotton—we have cotton in stock for a good many months ahead. The old trouble of adulteration by moisture continues to flourish unchecked and all appeals to the native authorities to suppress it are in vain.

Turning to the accounts there is one item which requires some explanation; when the mill was started we built Chinese houses near the mill for our workpeople, but experience has shown

that the bulk of them prefer to live in their own houses notwithstanding that in many cases they are at a considerable distance from the mill. Our houses were seldom all let, and the tenants were not our workpeople in the majority of cases. Last spring we found that a considerable expenditure on repairs was necessary and rather than continue to have capital, which could be better employed in our business, locked up in property, we sold the houses for Tls. 20,000, a low price perhaps, but better was not forthcoming. As the property stood in our books at Tls. 30,000 there is a balance of Tls. 10,000 to be written off out of Working Account.

With the appropriations recommended to be written off in the Report, both building and machinery are fully depreciated out of earnings, leaving us sufficient to pay a dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share. The total amount written off for depreciation out of earnings with this year's appropriation amounts to Tls. 380,000 or very nearly 60 per cent of our capital.

If any shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were carried.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Young: That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Michelan: That a dividend of Tls. 4 per share be declared for the year ending December 31, 1908.

Proposed by Mr. Moore seconded by Mr. Murphine: That Mr. J. M. Young and Mr. Chung Liang-yu be re-appointed Directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Fooks, seconded by Mr. Moore: That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected as the Company's auditor for the current year.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Michelan: That the next General Meeting be held either in the month of February or March 1910.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted the next day.

FILIPINO STUDENTS FOR AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Another large expenditure of the public funds, the *Manila Cablenews* says, has been proposed by Members Fenoy and Asprer of the Assembly for the purpose of enabling certain Filipinos to complete their education as professional men in the United States. In a bill presented yesterday the sum of P600,000 has been asked to cover the cost of pensioning 200 students in the United States or in any other foreign country.

The bill provides that every four years from the date of the passage of the bill there shall be appointed 200 such students, 100 by the Assembly and 100 by the Commission.

The qualifications set are: the applicant must be engaged in the pursuit of some profession; he must be a native of the Philippine islands; over 21 and under 40 years of age; of good moral conduct and of healthy physical condition. He must take the oath of allegiance to the United States and sign a contract agreeing to settle in such part as may be expressly provided in the contract, there to complete his studies for a period of four years.

On his return to the Philippines the student must make a report to his appointer of his studies together with such recommendations as he may desire to make for the betterment and welfare of the profession to which he belongs.

The cost of maintenance of each student is not to exceed P1,920 per annum. This and the cost of travelling to and from the United States or such other country he may go to to study shall be paid on the completion of his studies.

THE SHOEBLACK'S SUCCESS.

Mrs. Barnardo, at the twelfth annual meeting of the Gordon Habitation of the Young Helpers' League in London last month, mentioned that a boy, formerly a Stepney shoeblick, who had been an inmate of Dr. Barnardo's homes, was now a Government official in China earning £1,200 a year.

"EYRE" DIOCESAN REFUGE.

The annual meeting of this institution, which took its name last year at the suggestion of Lady Lugard from the foundress, was held on the 15th inst. by the kind invitation of the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander at St. Paul's College. There was a good attendance of ladies, and after tea had been served they proceeded to the business of the meeting. His Lordship Bishop Lander presided.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, in presenting the annual report, said that several of the inmates had come to them sickly and uncared for, some even being weak minded. These, however, had now shown a marked improvement. It was with joy and thankfulness that they thought of several girls, some still inmates of the refuge and some in homes of their own who had entirely changed and had been made steady, industrious young women. This was due, first to Christian influence and Christian teaching and also to healthy manual labour, physical exercise, occupation for the mind, fresh air, good food, lessons and house work. The number of inmates had increased from 35 to 38. It was to be regretted that while the work was so satisfactory in the highest sense its maintenance was being seriously crippled by lack of funds. Another European worker was needed and more convenient premises were also essential for the efficient working of the laundry and indeed for the girls. Thanks were due to lady visitors, Dr. Harston, the doctors and nurses of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Sibree, the Rev. W. H. Hewett, Miss Ruddas, and their customers for their kind forbearance.

The statement of accounts showed that the expenditure, after reserving \$703.87 for salary, amounted to \$6,084.46. This exceeded the revenue by \$139.94.

His LORDSHIP, in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said the refuge was an institution which demanded the support of all ladies and gentlemen in the colony. It was an institution which was working among the most needy class, the necessity for such work having been admitted again and again, as the Ordinances for the Protection of Women and Girls indicated. The girls who had been admitted to the refuge were from the lowest class, some being blind, deaf, dumb and paralysed and altogether in the most deplorable condition imaginable. He did not think it would be possible to find any lower class to work upon than those brought into the refuge. Proceeding, his Lordship mentioned the interest taken in the institution by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard, and went on to speak of the splendid results which had been achieved. In concluding he urged the necessity of putting the refuge on a sound financial basis so that they might secure an establishment large enough to take in all the girls who wanted to come and to have not one but two European workers.

Miss EYRE supplemented the report by interesting details of the inner working of the institution.

A committee of ladies was appointed and other business details completed.

THE TENNIS DOUBLES AT MANILA.

Only after six of the swiftest and stiffest tennis sets ever played in Manila, says the *Cablenews*, did Paymaster W. B. Izard and Mr. E. S. Gee win the championship doubles in tennis for the Carnival Far Eastern cup. The first four sets were played to a standstill on Friday, and the two sets on Saturday afternoon last decided the contest and closed the tournament.

In Friday's playing Izard and Gee won the first two sets from their traditional opponents Johnson and Boothby by 6-3; 6-4. The next two sets went to the latter 6-2; 6-1. Thus when playing stopped on that day the result was still up in the air.

On Saturday, however, Messrs. Izard and Gee smashed their way to victory in successive sets by the score of 6-1, 6-3, in which there was some hard and clever playing. Mr. Izard has just won the championship in singles, and Mr. Gee is one of the best players in doubles on the courts.

Mr. Gee has since left for Honolulu, where he will be in the office of Major Beecher who is now en route to be chief paymaster for Hawaii.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF A JAPANESE NOBLEMAN.

London, February 18th.

The death is announced of Viscount Hashimoto, who is chief of the Red Cross Hospital organisation in this country. The deceased nobleman was formerly Surgeon-General in the Army.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

THE CASE OF CHAN PIK.

Peking, February 7th.

An Imperial Edict has been issued respecting the charges of corruption brought against Chan Pik, the President of the Posts and Communications.

The report of the Grand Councillors appointed to investigate the charges brought against the Minister refers to certain secret negotiations for foreign loans conducted by the Minister, but states that there is no direct evidence of his having accepted bribes. The Grand Councillors, however, found that the expenses allowed to subordinates in this connection were excessive, and the report recommends that the case of the Minister should be dealt with by the Board of Punishments, and that two Secretaries of the Board of Posts and Communications should be immediately dismissed.

The Edict approves these recommendations.

On the issue of this Edict the President of the Ministry of the Interior ordered that a posse of police should watch the residence of the disgraced Minister, but before the order was issued Chan Pik had sent his family by railway to his native place.

THE IMPERIAL GRAVES.

Peking, February 7th.

Owing to the enormous cost of preparing the graves for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager the Viceroy of Chihli has recommended to the Throne that a special tax should be levied.

THE CANTON VICEROY.

Peking, February 7th.

It is reported in official circles that H.E. Chang will shortly be relieved of the post of Viceroy of the two Kwang.

CHINESE NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Peking, February 7th.

The Board of Military Affairs has decided to establish at Shanghai a Naval College.

A CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY LOAN.

Peking, February 7th.

A foreign loan of £2,000,000 will be raised for the construction of the Honan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow railway.

The loan will be issued at 94 and the rate of interest has been fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

SLANDERING OFFICIALS.

Shanghai, February 7th.

The Editor and a caricaturist of the *Hupei Yat Po*, established three months ago in Hankow, have been arrested on a charge of slandering officials.

A POLICE STATION WRECKED AT WOOSUNG.

Shanghai, February 8th.

A number of gunners from the Woosung fort quarrelled with a policeman at a theatre, and subsequently wrecked the station and set the prisoners free.

The shopkeepers of the district are so incensed at the conduct of the gunners that they have closed their shops as a protest.

CHINA'S SLAVES.

Peking, February 8th.

A censor has memorialised the Throne to stop the practice of purchasing girl slaves.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Peking, February 8th.

The Ministry of Finance has resolved to establish Financial Departments in the various provinces of the Empire under the direct control of the Ministry at Peking.

CHAN PIK'S DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED.

Peking, February 8th.

After investigating the charges alleged against Chan Pik, President of the Board of Communications, the Board of Punishment has recommended his dismissal.

CHINESE OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Peking, February 10th.

It is officially announced that the Presidency of the Board of Communications is to be filled by Shu Shih Chang, the present Viceroy of the Manchu Provinces.

He will be succeeded by Sik Liang, Viceroy of the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow.

The Viceroyship of these provinces will be filled by Li King Hi, a son of the late Li Hung Chang, and formerly governor of Kwangsi.

CHINESE ROYAL INTERMENTS.

Peking, February 12th.

It is proposed by the Throne to spend six million taels to prepare the graves of the late Emperor Kwang Sü and the late Dowager Empress.

A VICEROY'S ALARM.

Peking, February 12th.

The Viceroy of Chihli, taking alarm at the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai, has petitioned Prince Ching for his protection.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GRAVES.

Peking, February 16th.

The Prince Regent has decided to reduce the amount proposed to be spent in preparing the grave of the Emperor Kwong Sü from six millions to one million taels.

SUGGESTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE LEGATION GUARDS.

Peking, February 16th.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the foreign Ministers in Peking a proposal for the withdrawal of the Legation Guards.

VICEROY OF NANKING IMPEACHED.

Peking, February 16th.

The Viceroy of Nanking has been impeached by the Censor on eleven different counts, one of which is the embezzlement of about one million taels which ought to have been devoted to the relief of the sufferers in recent calamities. It is said that the Viceroy will ascertain the views of the Prince Regent and should they prove unfavourable he will tender his resignation.

FRENCH GUARD AT PEKING.

Peking, February 17th.

The guard of the French Legation at Peking is to be reduced by seventeen units, who are to be returned to France.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GUARD.

Peking, February 17th.

The Board of Military Affairs has decided to expend two million taels on the reorganisation of the Guard, and to supply an annual sum of over one million taels for their future upkeep.

A MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

Peking, February 17th.

Grand Secretary Luk Chun Lin has left Peking suddenly on a secret mission.

It is reported that he has been despatched by the Regent to make inquiries regarding certain allegations against a high official.

THE MAKING OF A CIGAR.

The ubiquitous smoker scarcely ever gives any thought to the making of the cigar which adds to his post-prandial contentment or helps him at his desk or wherever his daily occupation may lead him. As a rule he is satisfied if the specimen selected is agreeable to his palate, and very rarely does he care to pursue his inquiries further. Probably, he remembers that it is to Sir Walter Raleigh that the English speaking world is indebted for making known the pleasures of tobacco, but while indulging his preference for the Manila cigar, which naturally holds undisputed sway in the East, he would, if questioned, admit a complete ignorance on the subject of its manufacture.

In Manila it would be permissible to paraphrase a well known quotation in the words "to the making of cigars there is no end." There are many cigar factories in the city and it follows that their total output runs into figures which are beyond the thinking capacity of most folks. Millions, billions, trillions! The aggregate is unthinkable. Yet it is none the less real. The individual who is fortunate enough to see the capital of the Philippines would be very unwise if he neglected the opportunity of learning something of the manufacture of cigars. This opportunity was given a *Daily Press* representative during the Carnival. The doors of the Germinal Factory were thrown open to him and he was conducted over the premises by the manager who courtteously explained the process.

Unlike other cigars, the Manila cigar is not machine made. It is manufactured entirely by hand, and the amount of labour involved in its completion has to be seen to be appreciated. When the visitor has travelled from the bottom floor of a large factory like the Germinal, where the leaf is received in bulk, to its upper stories and seen the various processes through which a cigar passes before it is boxed or tied up in bundles, he is better able to realise what a bargain is the Manila cigar.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the tobacco plant grows extensively in the Philippines; it is one of the staple products of the islands. The leaf is purchased from the growers and is accepted according to classification; the inferior grades being utilised for the cheaper smokes and the superior grades for the more expensive cigars. After the leaf has been moistened in order to make it more pliable, it is transferred to the operators, having previously been denuded of its hard edge, a process known as stripping. The operator, sitting at his or her bench, sorts the various leaves. The fine leaf he reserves for the cover, and, deftly manipulating and cutting this to required size with a blade peculiar to the trade, he places inside the coarser tobacco and rolls it to a given thickness, finally gumming the exterior leaf so that the cigar comes from his hand a compact piece. Curiously enough it is the men who make the superior brand of cigars and the women the inferior. One would have thought that it would have been the other way about, but the women have been tried and found wanting. When the cigar is finished it receives the decorative efforts so well known, either ringed with coloured paper bands or enveloped in silver paper. Smokers hardly need to be told that the cigars are placed in cedar boxes which help them to mature. To show that nothing goes to waste in a cigar factory, it has only to be mentioned that the stripping taken from the leaf is sold to Chinese who produce soap out of it, and the tobacco refuse itself is utilised for manuring purposes. The writer saw the process of cigar making from start to finish, and sampled the Germinals' wares through the kindness of Dr. Bautista-Lin.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., sailed for home on the 11th inst., on short leave by the P. & O. steamer *Devanka*, which connects at Colombo with the *Morea*. His Excellency will be back in Singapore on May 21 and will be accompanied by Miss Anderson, together with his youngest daughter, Miss Kathleen Anderson. During the Governor's absence Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G., will assume the post of Officer Administering the Government.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

The sixth session opened at 10.30 a.m. on the 12th February. Reports relating to the Opium question in Austria-Hungary and Persia were presented by the Delegates for those countries.

Sir Alexander Hosie, on behalf of the British delegates, criticised certain statements contained in the report previously handed in by the Chinese delegates, and asked for further information in connection with such doubtful points as the area of land actually under poppy cultivation, and the number of smokers in the different provinces. Replies to these queries will, it is understood, be forthcoming later.

The President announced with regret the absence, through indisposition, of one of the Chinese delegates, Mr. Tang Kuoan.

It was decided to appoint separate Committees for dealing with specific portions of the reports presented to the Commission with a view to preparing International summaries of such subjects as Trade Statistics, Cultivation of the Poppy and Production of Opium, Revenue Returns, etc.

On the motion of the chief Delegate for France, Monsieur Ratard, it was resolved that the President should be requested to communicate on behalf of the commission with the Senior Consul at Shanghai, and ask him to obtain information respecting the measures taken in regard to opium within the limits of the International Settlement.

The Commission adjourned at 1.30 p.m. until Monday, the 15th. instant.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SWATOW.

Recently, the Kwangtung government appointed a deputy and the Shanghai Magistrate to inspect and report on the commercial aspects of the port of Swatow, and in conformity therewith they have reported that the place has been growing in trade, owing to the light duties and likin in force. They point out that land is insufficient for the population. The south bank, where the British and French Consuls reside, consists of steep hills with but little flat ground, and cannot be extended for settlement. On the east bank stand the Suan forts, which occupy a most important position. The Customs, the Consulates and the China Merchant's Co. are on the north bank to the east. The Ma Yu Shan is at the entrance by which ships enter port. It is a dangerous position to assail, but its value is lessened by the absence of forts. The writers of the report add that the accretive foreshore may be reclaimed for extension of the place, but the scheme would entail enormous expense, which is in the way of its immediate accomplishment. *N. C. Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.—

RICE.

SAIGON.—Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. in their latest circular dated Saigon 5th Feb., report:—Our market showed signs of weakness during the past week, but now closes firm with an upward tendency.

No. 2 White sifted (<i>trié</i>) steam milled round
No. 2 White unsifted (<i>ordinaire</i>) steam milled (round)	\$3.08
5 % Cargo steam milled round	...	2.82
10 % Cargo steam milled round	...	2.77
20 % Cargo steam milled round	...	2.65

* Prices according to terms and conditions.

The following is a statement of this year's Exports of White Rice, Cargo Rice and Paddy:—

Destination.	Total pcs.
Hongkong	17,243
Manila	2,834
Cebu	4,234
Singapore	3,419
Batavia	2,124
Sourabaya	4,501
Madagascar	10
Europe	686
Total	35,048
Same period of last year	49,209

HONGKONG, 19th February:—There is no change in the position of the market and the prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$5.40	to	5.55
" Round, Good quality ..	\$5.20	to	\$5.25
" Long	\$5.55	to	5.60
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	\$5.50	to	5.55
" Garden, " No. 1 ..	\$5.20	to	5.25
" White,	\$5.10	to	5.15
" Fine Cargo	\$5.10	to	5.15

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, Feb. 18th.—Since the 4th inst. the movements in the various Opium markets have been as follows:—

Malwa, Patna, Benares, Persian				
Stocks on the 4th Feb., 1909—3722½	2,915	1,059	1,160	
Feb. 4th Imports per <i>Britannia</i> ..	—	25	—	
" 6th " <i>Inaba Maru</i> ..	—	49	—	
" 8th " <i>Fungue</i> ..	—	45	—	
" 8th " <i>Iya Maru</i> ..	—	29	—	
" 10th " <i>Luisang</i> ..	160	100	—	
" 16th " <i>G. Apear</i> ..	125	195	—	
	3,722½	3,191	1,052	1,160
Less Exports to Shanghai ..	79	—	229	—
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight ..	142	449	245	09

Estimated Stocks this day .. 3,501½ 3,734 1,028 1,091

Bengal.—Prices have declined to \$106½, for Patna and \$101½, for Benares. The Chinese have been buying according to their requirements.

Malwa.—As stocks in Chinese hands are light there has been a small demand to supply immediate wants only at \$107½, for new drug and \$1100/1140, for various grades of old opium.

Persian.—Prices continue nominal at \$1000, for superior drug but there are no sellers under \$1020, and even higher.

COAL.

HONGKONG, Feb. 19th.—The arrivals of coal since the 21st ultimo amounted to 15,000 tons of Japanese, 5,000 Cardiff and 6,000 Australian. The coal expected is 56,700 tons Japanese, 5,900 tons Australian, 9,100 tons Hongay, 3,000 tons Borneo and 10,000 Wales. Quotations according to Messrs. Hughes and Hough's circular are as follows:—

Cardiff.....	\$23.50	ex-godown, sellers.
Australian	\$12.50	ex-godown, sellers.
Yubari Lump.....	\$12.00	Nominal.
Miki Lump	\$10.50 to \$11.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	\$7.75 to \$9.50	ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened.....	\$6.00 to \$8.00	ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$8.75 to \$9.00	ex-ship, steady.
Labuan Lump	\$9.00	ex-ship sellers.

YARN.

HONGKONG.—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 5th February, states:—Another active fortnight has been experienced in our market for Indian yarn, and fairly large sales have been effected in both goods on the spot and to arrive. Prices of No. 10s and No. 20s show little or no change, but for No. 12s and No. 16s a further small advance has been established. The noteworthy feature of the interval has been a quiet but steady demand for Shanghai and consequent heavy shipments Northwards to the relief of our local stocks. For the last day or two there has been nothing doing, but the market may be said to close firm with a promising outlook. Bombay is reported stronger with a considerable business doing for the Far Eastern markets and large contracts for March. May delivery have been entered into at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per bale. Sales of the fortnight aggregate 6,133 bales, arrivals amount to 16,607 bales, unsold stock estimated at 19,000, and uncleared yarn in second hands about 20,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—Continue quiet. Japanese Yarn:—Nothing doing. Raw Cotton:—Continues dull, and small sales of both Indian and China descriptions are reported, say 215 bales New Bengals at \$24 to \$23½ and of 70 bales China at \$29. Estimated stocks, Indian 250 bales and China 200 bales. Quotations are Indian \$22 to 24½, and China \$25 to \$29. Exchange on India after slight fluctuations closes to-day at Rs. 131 for T/T. and Rs. 131½ for Post. On Shanghai 74½ and on Japan 85½. The undenoted business on imported and local spinning is reported from Shanghai during the three weeks ended the 10th instant, viz:—Indian very brisk enquiry and sales of about 8,000 bales have been reported at an advance of one to three Taels per bale, market closing firm. Estimated unsold and uncleared stock about 18,000 bales. Japanese:—Demand continues and about 5,000 bales have changed hands mostly for forward delivery.

Prices paid are Tls. 93½ to 101½ for No. 16s and Tls. 120½ to 109 for No. 2 s. Local:—Have been in more enquiry and sales of about 5,500 bales are reported prices paid being Tls. 85 to 86 for No. 10s, Tls. 86 to 87 for No. 12s, Tls. 88 to 90 for No. 1 s and Tls. 92 to 94 for No. 16s.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai 12th February, 1909, state:—Re-exports to Ningpo.—In publishing the comparative figures of the off-take by Ningpo there is little or nothing to say. The Port seems to have suffered from the common depression last year, though perhaps to not such a severe extent. English Jeans and Dyed Fancies have held their places most consistently as compared with the previous year. The following are extracts from the Report of the Customs Authorities on the Corean trade in 1908. "With regard to import goods, there are considerable decreases in the import of Cotton Yarn, Grey Shirtings and others which are mostly used by Koreans. These decreases were caused by the difficulty of credit transactions owing to tightness in the circulation of money influenced by the financial dullness in Japan since Spring, and also by the reduced purchasing power of Koreans affected by the decline of her export trade in spite of rich harvests of cereals. But on the other hand, by the increase in the progress of various works on land and on the coasts and by the expansion of general business causing a large increase in export of materials and necessities for life, we finally see an increase of a million yen over the previous year. In the import and export of gold, silver and coins 1908, the decrease in the export compared with that of the previous year was caused by the smaller export, of about 10%, in gold and silver and also from a considerable decrease in the export of Korean Cash and Copper coins which amounted to over yen 1,100,000 in the preceding year. The marked increase in import was caused by the large amount of silver. Some smart merchants imported large quantities of Japanese old silver yen coins intending to gain the difference between the gold and silver values—(the latter having fallen in price) utilising the fact that Koreans might prefer the larger sized coins such as the old silver prices, owing doubtless to their small knowledge of monetary affairs. In the import trade, which amounts in value to yen 41,025,894, Japan also took first place with 59% of the total, Great Britain 16%, while China and the United States had each about 10% and all other countries represented 5% of the whole. The report tells us that under the system of record formerly employed, countries to which goods were exported did not mean the destination of the goods, but meant the nearest destined countries of those goods. For instance, in case goods were exported for Shanghai or places on the Yang Tse River, they might be reshipped for those places through Nagasaki at convenience and thus, according to the former system such goods were entered for Japan. On the other hand, in the case of import trade, cotton goods imported from Great Britain through Shanghai etc., where they had been temporarily landed, or goods from other countries in Europe or America due to this country through Hongkong or ports in Japan were discharged for some time, and thus the last port of shipment—China, Hongkong or Japan—was considered the country wherefrom these goods had been exported. This is the reason the value of imports and exports from and to countries other than China and Japan showed so small a percentage in the tables for the trade of Korea in previous year, although these actually did a large part of it." The report goes on to point out that though American Goods were displaced to a great extent by Japanese makes they are gradually coming to the fore again. Through their unbusiness like methods the trade in Japanese articles is being done direct with that Country by the Chinese traders and not through the Japanese firms established in the Country. There is no change to report in the market, which remains inactive pending the proper resumption of business in the country. The local dealers are busying themselves with general enquiries, and picking up odd lots of goods here and there which were practically unsaleable before. Importers being glad now to accept any offer in order to clear. The Native Bankers are still acting with great caution and have only issued a few more credits to dealers who have proved themselves solvent, but the majority who have not satisfied their creditors will have to confine themselves to a cash business and endeavour to work off their liabilities before the 18th May. The Credits that have been issued we understand are only 60 to 70% of the amounts granted last year. A fair quantity of goods have

changed hands again amongst the natives, according to the market reports but the enquiry still continues to be chiefly for Manchester goods and Yarn. Moderately large quantities are being shipped to Tientsin via Chingwantao, mostly Fancy Goods and Yarn, the freight being proportionately higher than on the smaller bale goods—which are no doubt being kept back for the direct steamers when the River is open. It is reported that another ice-free Port still further North, and within easy distance of the Chinese Imperial Railway, is to be opened in the near future, which will conveniently serve Newchwang during the months that Port is closed. At present the expenses via Chingwantao and Dalny are too heavy. The prospects for the Manchurian trade are very bright as regards the consumptive demand, but the currency question is in a most hopeless muddle, every transaction requiring double bargaining, first as to the price of the commodity and then as to the value of the commodity and then as to the value of the medium by which payment is to be made. There are still reports and rumours of preliminary steps being taken for the introduction of a universal coinage in this Country, but its much to be desired inception is apparently as far off as ever. It is to be hoped that until it has been properly introduced and found by actual experience to be on a sound and proper basis, and Likin entirely abolished, that the signatories to the last Commercial Treaties will not allow any alteration in the Tariff. The proposal, however, to reduce the Export duties on Native produce, when the higher Import duties come into force, is an excellent one, as the purchasing power of the Country must depend to a great extent on what the consumers can sell, and there are a thousand and one thing in addition to Pigs that Foreign Exporters might handle to advantage. In a Country like this trade is more or less a system of barter. In the absence of any special advices from the country markets Importers, as well as the dealers, are rather disconcerted at the rapidly increasing quantities that are being put up week after week for sale at the Auctions "without reserve." The market in Manchester is very firm still, manufacturers being apparently well engaged. Little information has been received during the week concerning the New York market, beyond the fact that it is keeping very strong. The Yarn market is very active and sales of Indian probably considerably exceed the total we give below.

HONGKONG PRICES CURRENT.

HONGKONG, 19th February, 1909.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	piece	\$1.85	—
7 lbs.	"	2.25	to 2.55
8.4 lbs.	"	2.80	to 4.05
10 lbs.	"	4.15	to 5.40
White Shirtings—54/56 reed ..	"	2.65	to 3.65
58/60 ..	"	3.65	to 5.95
64/66 ..	"	6.10	to 7.15
Fine	"	8.05	to 9.15
Book-folds ..	"	3.15	to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	"	0.50	to 2.00
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y ..	"	1.95	to 2.20
7 lbs. " ..	"	2.25	to 3.35
6 lbs. " Mexicans ..	"	—	—
7 lbs. " ..	"	2.70	to 3.80
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) ..	"	3.20	to 4.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14 lbs.)	"	4.40	to 5.40

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 6 lbs. piece	1.87½	to 4.20
Brocades—Dyed	yard	0.11 to 0.15
Chinese—Assorted	"	0.09 to 0.15
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	"	0.25 to 0.55
Velveteens—18 in.	"	0.23 to 0.29
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk per dozen	0.50	to 2.00

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	yard	0.70 to 2.00
German,	"	0.60 to 0.70
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths ..	"	1.25 to 3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. piece	"	8.25 to 9.50
Assorted	"	8.40 to 9.65
Camlets—Assorted	"	12.00 to 31.00
WHEATEN FLOUR—		
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches)	"	13.00 to 19.00
Assorted	"	—
Orleans—Plain	"	10.00 to 12.00
Blankets—8 to 12	lbs.	0.65 to 1.50

RAW COTTON—

Bombay	picul	\$23.00 to \$25.50
Bengal (New), Rangoon	"	—
and Dacca	"	23.00 to 25.50
Shanghai and Japanese ..	"	24.00 to 27.00
Tungchow and Ningpo ...	"	24.00 to 27.00

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod.....	picul	\$ 4.10
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)...	"	4.00
Swedish Bar	"	4.20
Small Round Rod	"	4.50
Hoop, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 1/2 in.....	"	5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz.....	"	9.00
Old Wire Rope.....	"	3.09
Lead—L. B. & Co. and Hole Chp.....	"	9.70
Australian	"	9.80
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 28 oz.....	"	40.50
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.....	"	40.50
Elliots, 16/28 oz.....	"	40.50
Tin.....	"	85.00
Tin-Plates.....	box	7.50
Steel	cwt. case	—

MISCELLANEOUS—

Quicksilver.....	picul	169.00 to 167.50
Window Glass.....	box	5.60
Kerosene Oil.....	case	—
Saltpetre, No. 1	picul	\$12.00 to 12.40
Do. No. 2	"	11.00 to 11.70
Do. No. 3	"	10.80 to 10.90

EXPORTS:—

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG 15th February:—There is no market \$83.50—\$84.50.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per M. M. steamer *Polynesian*, sailed on 16th Febr. 1909.—For Lyons 42 bales raw silk. For Marseilles 45 bales raw silk, 58 cases Human hair, 102 bales dechets de soie (waste silk), 2 cases Embroideries, 5 cases Feathers, 1 case Pheasant skin, 16 cases chapeaux (hats), 2 cases cigars, 2 cases Books. For Havre 6 cases Private Effects.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 19th February, 1909.—Owing to the race holidays the weeks business have been disorganised, and the market featureless. We have but little business to report, and rates generally have not materially altered. Exchange on London T. T. 1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Shanghai T. T. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BANKS.—Small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai have taken place at 895, the market closing steady at that rate. Nationals unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have been placed in unimportant lots at 825 and more shares are wanted at the rate. Yangtszes have improved in the North to 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ with buyers. Chinas have changed hands at 100 closing with sellers. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs continue in demand at 330, and small sales have been effected at that rate, the market closing strong with further buyers Chinese have been placed in small lots at 105 and 106.

SHIPPING.—H. C. & Macao continue in demand at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ but no shares are forthcoming and the market closes firm at that rate. Indo Chinas are in some small demand at 56 for Pref. and Defs combined. London quoting £5. 15 and Shanghai Tls. 44 sellers. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

MINING.—With the exception of Chinese Engineerings, which have risen in the North to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ with buyers, we have no changes to report.

REFINERIES.—Sales of China Sugars have been made at 130 cash, and early in the week at 130 for March delivery, the market closing steady at 130 cash. In Luzons we have nothing to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have changed hands in small lots at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, the market closing with sellers at 92. Kowloon Wharfs continue to improve, and sales have been made at 47. Shanghai Docks have improved further to 79 cash, after sales at 78, and at 80 for March, the market in the North closing firm, with an apparent upward tendency. Hongkew Wharfs continue to rule strong, and are enquired for at the close at 167, after touching 168 during the week.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands with a continued enquiry, and no sellers to meet the demand have further advanced to 94 without sales. Kowloon Lands have been placed in small lots at 30. Shanghai Lands are quoted at 115 ex the dividend of Tls. 5 paid on the 17th Inst.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have more than maintained their recent big rise, and are now quoted

in the North at 100 buyers, while sale have been made for June as high as 107. Internationals, by letter advice have declined to 74, Laou Kung Mows to 76 ex div, and Soy Chees to 272 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hongkongs have sellers at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provs. have found buyers in fair lots at 9.20, Dairy Farms at 14, Cements at 9.60 & 9.70, the latter closing with sellers, Ropes at 25 and Powells at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bells Asbestos, Campbell, Moores and China Lights have buyers at quotations, but no shares appear to be available. Langkats, experienced a sudden drop in the North to 725, but have since recovered and close at 775 buyers. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra, Ltd.	\$50	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	all	\$895, sales 286
National B. of China	26	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12/6	\$9, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$11 $\frac{1}{2}$
China Light & P. Co....	\$10	\$4 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.20, sales & buy.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 50	Tls. 100
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 74
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 76, x.d.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 272 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$6	\$14, sales
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	all	\$47
H. & W. Dock	all	\$91 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales
New Amoy Dock	\$6 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$9 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 79, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf....	Tls. 100	Tls. 167 buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$12, sellers
G. Island Cement Co	10	\$9.70, sales & sel.
Hongkong & C. Gas....	all	\$200, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$18 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co....	all	\$90
Hongkong Ice Co.....	all	\$220, sellers
H.K. Milling Co., Ltd..	\$100	Nominal
H'kong Rope M. Co....	all	\$25, sales
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$190, sellers
China Fire.....	20	\$100
China Traders	\$25	\$87 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	50	\$330, sales & buy.
North China	25	Tls. 100, sal. & sel.
Union	\$100	\$825, sales & buy.
Yangtsze	\$60	\$182 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	100	\$94, buyers
Humphrey's Estate	all	\$8.65, x.d. buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sales
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 115, ex div.
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$44, sellers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	all	600, buyers
Raub	18/10	\$8 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.	all	\$14
Philippine Co., Ltd....	\$1	\$2
Refineries—		
China Sugar	all	\$130, sales
Luzon Sugar	all	\$17
Robinson Piano Co....	\$50	\$59, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila....	\$25	\$12, sellers
Douglas Steamship	all	\$34, buyers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$28 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	all	\$38, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	21	49/6, buyers
Star Ferry.....	\$10	\$23 $\frac{1}{2}$
South China M. Post...	\$5	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Co....	\$5	\$5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & C....	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Ltd.	\$7	\$3, sales
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$3 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Weissmann, Ltd.....	\$100	\$140
United Asbestos	\$4	\$12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$330

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

10th February, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks:—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$925, sellers
National of China...	26	\$50
Russo-Chinese	R187 $\frac{1}{2}$ T125	Tls. 175
Insurance:—		
Union Society C'ton	\$100	\$825, buyers
North-China	25	Tls. 100, buyers
Yangtsze Assocn. ...	\$60	\$190, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$195, sales
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$337 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales
China Fire.....	\$20	\$107, sales
Shipping:—		
Indo - China { pref. def. }	210	Tls. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Shell Trans. { ord. }	21	22.8.0
& Trading { pref. }	10	29.10.0
S'hai Tug & { ord. }	T50	Tls. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Lighter ... { pref. }	T50	Tls. 52, buyers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 48
Kochien Transport- ation & Tow Boat	T50	Tls. 50
Docks & Wharves:—		
S'hai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 78, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$91, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 165, buyers
H. K'loon W. & G....	\$50	\$45, sellers
Yangtsze	T100	Tls. 217 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 105, sales
China Refining.....	\$100	\$112 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Mining:—		
Raub Australian ...	21 18/10	\$8, buyers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	21	Tls. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Lands:—		
S'hai Investment...	T50	Tls. 120
H'kong Investment...	\$100	\$93
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weihaiwei.....	T25	Tls. 8, buyers
China	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 103, sales
Cotton:—		
Ewo.....	T50	Tls. 86, sellers
International	T75	Tls. 74, sales
Laou Kung Mow ...	T100	Tls. 79, sellers
Soy Chee	T500	Tls. 275, sellers
Industrial:—		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 121, sellers
Major Brothers.....	T50	Tls. 50
Shanghai Ice.....	T25	Tls. 14
China Flour Mill...	T50	Tls. 40, sellers
S'hai Pulp & aper	T100	Tls. 40, sellers
Green Is. Cement....	\$10	\$10, sales
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat.....	Gs. 100	Tls. 830
Shanghai - Sumatra		
Tobacco	T20	Tls. 125
S'hai Waterworks...	220	T. 435, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	100	\$80, sellers
A. Butler Cement, Tile Works	50	\$20
Kalumpang Rubber	50	Tls. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
S. R'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 100, sales
Eastern Fibre	\$10
Shanghai Electric Construction.....	210	28. sales
Miscellaneous:—		
Hall & Holtz.....	\$20	\$23, sales
A. Llewellyn	\$60	\$52, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Ordinary ...	\$15	\$16 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Central Founders...	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co....	\$50	\$46, sales
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$23, sales
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$16 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 5, sellers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	100	\$152 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Dunning & Co.	50	\$50, sales
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 45, sales
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 61, buyers
China Im. & Ex. Lumber	T100	Tls. 83, sellers
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$22, sellers
Dallas Horse Re- pository	T50	Tls. 25
Printing Co.....	T50	Tls. 50

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending February 10th, state:—A large amount of business has been done during the week in Langkats and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. The price of Langkats fell very considerably while the price of Wharves rose steadily during the week, and the Market closes strong. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—No official business was reported, but shares have changed hands at \$925 and ex 73. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/44. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Yangtszes are in demand at \$190. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug and Lighter Ord., shares, have changed hands at Tls. 47½ and the Preference shares are in demand at Tls. 52. Indos.—During the week there has been a demand for Indos at increasing rates, and the market closes with buyers at Tls. 41½. Sugar Cos.—Perak Sugar have been sold at Tls. 105. Mining.—An operation in Kaipings was reported at Tls. 16½, but the market closes with sellers at Tls. 16½. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment Co.—A small business was done at Tls. 120 and for Anglo-French Lands there is a demand at Tls. 103½. Industrial.—There has been a fair business in all Cotton Mill shares, and an improvement has taken place in the price of Ewos. The last business quoted being Tls. 38 for March. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkats.—There has been a steady decline in these, and the market closes with sellers at Tls. 840 for March and Tls. 870 for June. Shanghai Sumatras.—There are buyers of this stock at Tls. 125 for cash and Tls. 127½ for March delivery. Kalumpung Rubber Co.—A part of the demand for these shares was satisfied at Tls. 82½, but there is still a small inquiry. Shanghai Electric Construction Co. Business has been reported at £8. Miscellaneous.—Horse Bazaars have changed hands at Tls. 50, and there are further buyers at this figure. There is a steady demand for Telephones at Tls. 61. A fair business was done in Weeks and Co. and Hall and Holtz Ltd. at \$23 and \$22½ respectively. Loans and Debentures.—Remain steady at quotations as below.

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, February 19th

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	220
Credits 4 months' sight	224
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	178½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42½
Credits, 60 days' sight	43½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank on demand	131½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank on demand	131½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
ON MANILA.—On demand	85½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	105
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	14½ p.c. pm.
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	86½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.30
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$59.30
BAR SILVER per oz.	23½

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 19th February.—During the past fortnight freights have show no signs of improvement. From Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul has been paid; to Pilippine, 24/8 cents per picul according to quantity; to North Coast Java, 24 cents. From Java to Hongkong, nothing doing. From Tairen to Canton, several boats have been closed at the reduced rate of 20 cents per picul. Coal freights remain steady. From South Japan Coal port to Hongkong, \$1.50 to 1.55 per ton according to quantity; to Singapore, \$2.50; to Canton, \$2.20 per ton. From Hongkong to this, \$1.20; Canton, \$1.40; Swatow, \$1.30; Chinkiang, \$1.75. Time charters: The steamer *Kamor* has been taken up for 3 months to run between Kwong-yen and Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

February:—

ARRIVALS.

- 11, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from H'phong.
- 11, Chunsang, British str., from Passourane.
- 11, Rajah, German str., from Bangkok.
- 12, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
- 12, Dortmund, German str., from Singapore.
- 12, Germania, German str., from Saigon.
- 12, Glenroy, British str., from London.
- 12, Paklat, German str., from Bangkok.
- 12, Prinzess Alice, Ger. str., from Hamburg.
- 12, Suveric, British str., from Manila.
- 12, Taming, British str., from Manila.
- 13, China, American str., from Shanghai.
- 13, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
- 13, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 13, Numantia, German str., from Portland.
- 13, Palawan, British str., from London.
- 13, Peiho, French str., from Amwerp.
- 13, Roma, British str., from Cardiff.
- 13, Shinkul, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 13, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
- 13, Tungshing, British str., from Wuhu.
- 14, Changchow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 14, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 14, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 14, Hangchow, British str., from Chefoo.
- 14, Helene, German str., from Hoihow.
- 14, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
- 14, Loosok, German str., from Hoihow.
- 14, Polynesien, French str., from Yokohama.
- 14, Rugia, German str., from Colombo.
- 14, Tjikini, Dutch str., from Yokohama.
- 14, Seminole, British str., from Manila.
- 14, Simonga, Dutch str., from Sourabay.
- 14, Sulton, British str., from Singapore.
- 14, Szechuen, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 15, Achilles, British str., from Singapore.
- 15, Cathay, Danish str., from Antwerp.
- 15, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Colombo, French str., from Saigon.
- 15, Gregory Apear, Br. str., from Calcutta.
- 15, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Rajaburi, German str., from Swatow.
- 15, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
- 15, Sanuki Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 15, S. Rickmers, Dutch str., from Palembang.
- 15, Tientsin, British str., from Sourabaya.
- 15, Tourane, British str., from Marseilles.
- 15, Yesan M., Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
- 16, Banca, British str., from Singapore.
- 16, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 16, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 16, Kiangping, Chinese str., from Chinkiang.
- 16, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
- 16, Mathilde, German str., from Hoihow.
- 16, Nikko Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
- 16, Spreewald, Ger. str., from Wilhelmshaven.
- 16, Vorwaerts, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 16, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 17, Anhui, British str., from Shanghai.
- 17, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 17, Derwent, British str., from Saigon.
- 17, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
- 17, Hupeh, British str., from Haiphong.
- 17, Monteagle, British str., from Vancouver.
- 17, Norman Prince, Br. str., from New York.
- 17, Tjibodas, Dutch str., from Hoihow.
- 18, Delta, British str., from Bombay.

February:— DEPARTURES.

- 12, Bangkok, German str., for Bangkok.
- 12, Cape Corso, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
- 12, Chenan, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
- 12, Hanoi, French str., for K. C. Wan.
- 12, Liangchow, British str., for Iloilo.
- 12, Signal, German str., for Swatow.
- 12, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.
- 12, Tungus, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 12, Jason, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
- 13, Empress of China, Br. str., for Vancouver.
- 13, Germania, German str., for Sydney.
- 13, Headley, British str., for Singapore.
- 13, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
- 13, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 13, Locksun, German str., for Bangkok.
- 13, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 13, Peiho, French str., for Yokohama.
- 13, Prinzess Alice, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
- 13, Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Amoy.
- 13, Wosang, British str., for Shanghai.

- 13, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
- 14, Amara, British str., for Swatow.
- 14, Bessie Dollar, British str., for Moji.
- 14, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 14, Dortmund, German str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Glenroy, British str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 14, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 14, Mathilde Korner, Ger. str., for Kobe.
- 14, Palawan, British str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Pheumpenh, British str., for Saigon.
- 14, Pongtong, German str., for Swatow.
- 14, Suveric, British str., for Moji.
- 14, Taishan, British str., for Swatow.
- 14, Zweena, British str., for Saigon.
- 15, Tourane, French str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Bujun Maru, Japanese str., for Amoy.
- 16, Cathay, Danish str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Chihli, British str., for Hoihow.
- 16, Chiyeun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 16, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
- 16, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
- 16, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
- 16, Kamor, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 16, Kweiyang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Kwoloon, German str., for Singapore.
- 16, Laisang, British str., for Singapore.
- 16, Polynesien, French str., for Europe.
- 16, Seminole, British str., for San Francisco.
- 16, Siberia, American str., for San Francisco.
- 16, Taming, British str., for Manila.
- 16, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., for Batavia.
- 16, Tjikini, Dutch str., for Saigon.
- 16, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Ariaka Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
- 17, Banca, British str., for Kobe.
- 17, Fansang, British str., for Saigon.
- 17, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 17, Nikko Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
- 17, Paklat, German str., for Hoihow.
- 17, Rigel, British str., for Manila.
- 17, Sanuki Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
- 17, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 17, Spreewald, German str., for Kirantchow.
- 17, Yesan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
- 18, Chunsang, British str., for Saigon.
- 18, Daylight, British barque, for New York.
- 18, Gregory Apear, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Hinsang, British str., for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Monteagle*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, Mr and Mrs W. T. Davies, Mr and Mrs G. A. Zizelman, Rev. and Mrs W. Farmer, Miss E. M. Lewis, Master Davies, Messrs C. F. W. Ross, D. Ryan and A. C. McCartney; from Shanghai, Taotai Woo Kwang Kien, Messrs V. D. Casley and Lyall Willis.

Per *Delta*, for Hongkong, from London, Miss M. B. McGregor, Captain E. S. Fitzherbert, Messrs C. McKinnell, W. Sweete, G. S. Rose, W. Taggart, C. F. Osborne, J. M. Galloway, A. N. and E. Appleby; from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Infante, Mrs and (2) Misses Birkbeck and Mr F. Crabtree; from Brindisi, Mr A. Ellis; from Bombay, Mr F. R. Mann; from Penang, Mr W. H. McHugh; from Singapore, Mr, Mrs and (2) Misses Clemson, Mr and Mrs H. M. Meier, Mr and Mrs D. Clark and child, Mrs Crossley, Mrs Clark, Rev. W. F. Oldham, Messrs C. Desffenha, H. Hummel, Parratt and servant, J. Mendes and J. M. Passos; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs McBean, Miss J. Hall and Mr G. M. Young; from Marseilles, Mrs Cocker and child, and Mr H. K. Hillier; from Bombay, Mr and Mrs R. Viccajee; from Penang, Mr A. G. Archer; from Singapore, Mr, Mrs and Miss David and 2 children, Messrs T. H. Covil, E. C. Powell and servant, H. E. Sly, Nai Kharp, J. A. David, Sam and A. McGlashan; for Yokohama, from London, Mr and Mrs C. H. V. Wilson, Messrs A. K. N. Corbett and Lewis Peck; from Marseilles, Mr J. A. Reid; from Gibraltar, Dr. and Mrs C. G. Campbell, child and maid; from Port Said, Mr G. Mercier; from Colombo, Mr and Mrs A. A. Porter; from Penang, Mr and Mrs A. Goldie; from Singapore, Mr Van der Weide.

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